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The Universal Language—Volapük

LINDERFELT

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VOLAPÜK

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AN EASY METHOD OF ACQUIRING THE

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

CONSTRUCTED BY

JOHANN MARTIN SCHLEYER

PREPARED FOR THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PUBLIC

ON THE BASIS OF

ALFRED KIRCHHOFF'S HILFSBUCH

With the addition of a Key to the Exercises and a Volapük-English and English-Volapük Vocabulary

BY

KLAS AUGUST LINDERFELT

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1888

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INTRODUCTION.

THE need of a means of communication between persons of different nationalities, unacquainted with each other's language, has been universally felt and expressed for nearly 200 years, and over fifty different attempts at solving the problem, by constructing an artificial language for this purpose, have been made, beginning with one by the celebrated German philosopher Leibniz about the year 1700. Few, if any, of these projects, however, had any practical value, being either "pasigraphic systems, meant to be read only, or languages accessible only to the highest intellects, or simply some existing language more or less ingeniously mutilated." The adoption of one of the existing European idioms for international intercourse, as Latin was used once among the learned, and French among diplomats and courtiers, is also impossible for two powerful reasons, national rivalry and the innumerable difficulties that the study of all modern languages presents, depending on irregularities, imperfections and incongruities of all kinds.

Finally, in 1879, after twenty years of preliminary studies of a large number of languages, Johann Martin Schleyer, a Roman Catholic priest of Constance in Baden, published an outline of a logical, well arranged and extremely simple system of international language, which he named Volapük, and which bids fair to become what the name indicates, a "language of the world". Not that it ever entered the mind of the wildest enthusiast, that Volapük would ever displace a single one of the idioms now existing, the only object of its inventor being to furnish a language, easily learned and capable of expressing all kinds of ideas with clearness and precision, for the social, commercial and intellectual intercourse of mankind.

It is useless to even refer to the immense advantages that would accrue to the merchant, the traveler, the scientist and to all seekers after information, if such a language were found satisfactory enough to insure its universal adoption. That Mr. Schleyer has succeeded immeasurably

better than any of his predecessors, any one who examines the structure of Volapük must admit, and that it is sufficient for the uses to which it may be put has been abundantly proved by the phenomenal rapidity with which it has spread to every corner of the globe, since it first began to attract universal attention in 1884. It is not perfect, of course, and objections may be justly urged against some of its rules and methods, but in its essential features it is an ingenious and practical solution of a very difficult problem.

A committee of the American Philosophical Society, appointed for the purpose of investigating the claims of Volapük, has recently submitted its report, stating what, in the committee's opinion, an international language should be, and how far Volapük meets these requirements. The committee arrived in the main at the following conclusions :

1. The orthography should be absolutely phonetic.

2. Every letter in it should always have the same sound.

3. This sound should be one common to all the leading Aryan languages.

4. Diphthongs, digraphs and double consonants should all be omitted as misleading.

5. The meaning should never depend on the tone, accent, quantity of vowels, nor rising and falling inflections of the voice.

6. The vowels should be limited to the five pure vowels — a, e, i, o, u — pronounced as in Italian, and all impure or modified vowel sounds should be discarded.

7. In the consonantal scheme, all gutturals, aspirates, lisps and nasals, and likewise all double consonantal sounds, should find no place.

8. There should be no diacritical marks, even the crossing of the *t* and the dotting of the *i* should be abolished.

9. The committee estimates that at least 1000 words are common, with slight variations of spelling and sound, to English, French, Italian and Spanish, and should form the groundwork of the world-language vocabulary.

The committee finds that Volapük measures up to the requirement in Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 9, but falls short in Nos. 3, 6 and 8, by reason of the adoption of the modified vowels ä, ö, ü, and "here lies perhaps the greatest fault of Volapük." It will be found, however, that the whole structure of the language, as framed by the inventor, rests on the regular

succession of the vowels and that, for this purpose, five vowels would be entirely insufficient. The difficulties of pronunciation, arising from the use of the so-called German Umlauts are more imaginary, than real, and although it would be better if their use could have been dispensed with, it remains to be seen whether some other principle of construction can be devised by the international congress, which the committee proposes to call for the purpose, offering more advantages with fewer difficulties.

The committee further finds that the Volapük grammar meets generally its requirements for simplicity, being without irregularities or exceptions and one which can be mastered in a few hours' study. There is no trouble over genders, declensions, comparisons or conjugations ; all are simple, uniform and regular. But — and here the committee strikes what at first sight appears as the greatest mistake of the inventor — in direct conflict with "what the universal language must and should be", the inflections are synthetic, instead of, as is the trend of modern word-building, analytic. This objection has been made over and over again by linguists and philologists ; but, as Prof. Kerckhoffs says, "an attentive study of the grammar convinced me that a form less synthetic would have considerably augmented the difficulties, and this objection is at bottom more plausible than well-founded. The analytical form of our modern languages is the product, not of a certain tendency of the mind towards this or that exterior form of thought, but a simple displacement of the tonic accent, or, to speak more clearly, of the loss of the intensity of the secondary in favor of the principal accent."

It is to be regretted that the inventor has permitted himself to make such slips as the formation of the cardinal numerals, expressing multiples of ten, by adding the plural sign to the units, instead of by a special suffix, which is both illogical in theory and awkward in practice, and that he has reproduced in the vocabulary many of the incongruities and anomalies of German word-formation and idiomatic expressions. The Volapük Academy, however, instituted by the international Volapük Congress at Munich in August 1887, at which representatives from all parts of the world were present, has the power to remedy all shortcomings of this kind, and some modifications have, indeed, been made already by the decision of this Congress. The main thing for the success of the movement is that the decisions rendered by this supreme tribunal shall be accepted universally as the final settlement of disputed questions.

It is estimated that over one million people are now studying this language in Germany, Austria, France, Spain, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, Syria, Arabia, China, South and Central America, and, within the last six months, the United States. That under such circumstances all flaws will be easily detected, and simplifications suggested and effected, is but natural, as well as desirable. Prof. Kerckhoffs of Paris, in adapting the language for use in France, introduced quite a number of changes, tending toward greater simplicity and ease of application, which have gained general approval even outside of France.

The present book has been prepared on the basis of the second edition of the Volapük-Hilfsbuch by Prof. Kirchhoff of the University of Halle, but with constant reference to all the principal published works of other authors, and the methods of Prof. Kerckhoffs and the French school have been substituted for the original, whenever they seemed to be real improvements or be more strictly in accordance with the requirements of an international tongue. It is a pleasure to find that Prof. Kirchhoff himself, in his fourth edition, which came to hand when the greater part of this book was printed, has changed his own book in entire conformity with the French practice. The needs of English learners have constantly been kept in view and references to other languages avoided, no other accomplishment than a fair knowledge of the rudiments of English grammar being necessary for thoroughly understanding the rules here laid down. Chapter 12, 13, 14 and 15 are entirely new.

The vocabulary contains upwards of 1200 of the most frequently occurring words, including all of those used in the exercises. It is recommended, in studying, that additional exercises be made up from the words in the vocabulary and translated into English, and afterwards retranslated into Volapük, without reference, if possible, to the vocabulary. If the demand should warrant it, a second book containing reading exercises and commercial correspondence will be published, as well as a complete dictionary, for which the material is already prepared.

Milwaukee, December 1887.

LINDERFELT.

Alphabet, Pronunciation and Accent.

There are 27 letters employed in the Volapük alphabet, viz.:

8 vowels: a, e, i; o, u; ä, ö, ü.

19 consonants: b, p; d, t; v, f; h, y, g, k; l, r, m, n; s, j, c, x, z.

The vowels are in general pronounced with what is known as the continental (*not* the English) sounds, as follows:

Sign.	Name in Volapük.	Pronunciation.
a	*a*	English *a* in *father*.
e	*e*	" *ai* in *fail* (not in *fair*).
i	*i*	" *e* in *me*, *i* in *machine* (not in *fine*).
o	*o*	" *o* in *no*.
u	*u*	" *o* in *to*, *u* in *pull* (not in *music*).
ä (ɑ)	*ä*	" *a* in *fare* (German ä).
ö (ɔ)	*ö*	" *u* in *fur* (German ö).
ü (ɯ)	*ü*	French *u* in *plume* (German ü), sometimes heard in the American pronunciation of *popular*, when sounded nearly as if written *poppilar*.

Consonants are pronounced as in English, with the exception of *c*, *h*, *j* and *z*, which require special attention, as follows:

Sign.	Name in Volapük.	Pronunciation.
b	*be* (volapük *e*)	English *b*
p	*pe*	" *p*
d	*de*	" *d*
t	*te*	" *t*
v	*ve*	" *v*
f	*fe*	" *f*
h	*he*	" *h*
y	*ye*	" *y* in *yard*
g	*ge*	" *g* in *get* (not in *gem*)
k	*ke*	" *k*
l	*le*	" *l*
r	*re*	" *r*
m	*me*	" *m*
n	*ne*	" *n*
s	*se*	" *s*
j	*je* (shay)	" *sh*
c	*ce* (jay)	" *j* in *just*
x	*xe* (ksay)	" *x* in *box*
z	*ze* (tsay)	" *ts* (German z).

In the universal alphabet, constructed by the inventor, there are ten other signs, used to designate sounds peculiar to one or the other of the existing languages: *å* English a in all; *ħ* English th; *rr* Spanish rr in Sierra : *m̂*, *n̂* French nasal m, n ; *ŋ* English ng ; *ſ* German sharp ss ; *ʒ* French j in je ; *q* German ch; *c* English ch.

NOTE.—Mr. Schleyer originally adopted *h* for expressing the sound of the German *ch* and supplied its place by the Greek spiritus asper, ‘. At the general Volapük congress, held in Munich Aug. 6—9, 1887, the impracticability of this notation was recognized, *h* was restored to its old power and *q* substituted for the German *ch*. The vernacular form of Munich, therefore when used in Volapük, is *Münqen*, not *Münhen*, as before; and heat is written *hit*, not ‘*it*, as at first.

There are no silent letters and no diphthongs. Each letter must be pronounced clearly and sharply with its own proper sound. *Neit*, night, is therefore pronounced as a dissyllable: *ne-it* (nay-eat).

Every syllable is long, and the accent is placed invariably on the last syllable of the word. *Fat*, father, is therefore pronounced as *fât* (*faht*, not like the English word *fat*); *fata*, father's, as *fatâ* (*fatah*); *das*, that, as *dâs* (*dahs*, not like the German *das*).

The Roman alphabet is the only one used in printing, and the English in writing. The letters ä, ö, ü were, and are sometimes yet, printed and written ä, ö, ü, although it would seem as if the form adopted for these new signs is not the best one that might have been devised. The capital letters of these are either Ä, Ö, Ü, or the same as the other form, enlarged in size.

CHAPTER I.

Volapük uses neither the definite nor the indefinite article. The indefinite pronoun *sembal*, some one, may be used if particular stress is to be laid on the indefiniteness : *ogetob jevali sembal*, I shall get a horse, some horse or another.

There are four cases, distinguished by case endings, which are the same for all classes of words, when declined. These cases are the

Subjective, formed by the root itself,
Possessive, formed by adding *a*,
Dative, (indirect objective), formed by adding *e*,
Accusative, (direct objective), formed by adding *i*.

The plural is formed in all words by adding *s*. The declension of a substantive is therefore as follows :

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Subj.	*fat* the father	*fats* the fathers
Poss.	*fata* the father's	*fatas* the fathers'
Dat.	*fate* to (for) the father	*fates* to (for) the fathers
Accus.	*fati* the father	*fatis* the fathers.

NOTE.—Since there are in English virtually only two cases, except in a few pronouns, it becomes necessary to carefully distinguish whether a word in an English sentence is the subject, the direct object, or the indirect object, in order to give it the proper expression in Volapük, the possessive case always being unmistakable. Note the difference, for instance, between the power of "the man" in the two sentences : *send the man away* and *send the man his book*, the preposition *to* or *for* being often omitted from the indirect object. The former sentence in Volapük would be *mosedolöd mani*, the latter *sedolöd mane buki omik*.

The vocative is formed, as in English, by using the subjective case, generally with the interjection *O* preceding it, and an exclamation mark following : *Mans obik !* or *O mans obik*, My men !

Prepositions are followed invariably by the subjective case.

NOTE.—This is in accordance with the usage among the French Volapükists. Schleyer made an exception in favor of some 18 prepositions governing the accusative case, whenever they express a motion in a certain direction ; thus making a distinction between *in jul* in the school, and *in juli* into the school. This undoubtedly will appear as a necessity to a person accustomed to the German idioms, but is unnatural to a Frenchman or an Englishman, and practically useless.

Words in the possessive case are generally placed after the governing noun.

VOCABULARY.

binom (he) is	*gad* garden
badik bad	*gadel* gardner
gudik good	*dog* (dohg) dog
fat father	*man* (mahn) man
mot mother	*gletik* great, large

cil child
labom (he) has
buk book
neif knife
lob praise
lobom (he) praises
lönom (he) belongs
al to (motion towards)
jul school
julel scholar
son (sohn) son
domo at home
e (before vowels *ed*) and
i (before vowels *id*) also
u (before vowels *ud*) or

EXERCISE I.

1. Binom badik. 2. Fat binom gudik. 3. Fat e mot binoms gudik. 4. Cil labom buki. 5. Neif lönom gadele. 6. Dog mana binom gletik. 7. Julel labom bukis e neifis. 8. Loboms sonis mana, (mark the difference if it reads: Loboms sons mani). 9. Buks lönoms mote cilas. 10. Fat binom domo ed i mot. 11. Julels binoms in gad ud in jul. 12. O fat, neifs lönoms sones gadela.

---

1. The praise of the father is great. 2. The books of the scholars are good. 3. He praises the gardner's sons. 4. The knife belongs to the father and mother; it also belongs to the sons. 5. O mother, the men are bad! 6. They have knives and books also. 7. The gardner's father has the mother's dog. 8. The scholars are in the garden and have the man's dogs. 9. The gardner's sons are at home or in the father's garden. 10. The books belong to the men. 11. Father and mother praise the gardner's children. 12. The scholars have the books in school.

CHAPTER II.

The conjugation of a verb is effected by affixing the personal pronouns at the end of the verb *stem*. *Lobom*, he praises, for instance, is literally "praise he", *om* signifying "he".

From the stem of the verb "have", which in Volapük becomes *lab*, by reason of the aversion to the sound of "h"

existing in the speech of many nations, are thus derived the following forms:

labob I have	(*ob* I)	*labobs* we have	(*obs* we)
labol thou hast	(*ol* thou)	*labols* ye have	(*ols* ye)
labom he has	(*om* he)	*laboms* they have	(*oms* they, masc)
labof she has	(*of* she)	*labofs* they have	(*ofs* they, fem.)
labos it has	(*os* it)	*labons* you have	(*ons* you)
labon one has	(*on* one)		

NOTE. – The English "you" having usurped the functions of both "thou" and "ye", observe that in Volapük *ons* represents a polite "you," whether addressed to one or more persons, *ol* the "you" of familiar intercourse to one person and *ols* to two or more persons. The *ons* is, however, of doubtful value and might as well be dropped, the English usage having amply demonstrated that one form of address may be employed to everybody, without giving offense to anyone, though keeping a sharp distinction between the singular *ol* and the plural *ols* is indispensable to clearness. At the Volapük congress in Munich, it was decided to discourage the use of the form in *ons*.

In Volapük, as in English, there are no genders, except where there is a natural distinction of sex. The ending *om* is used, when the subject is of the masculine, the common, or the neuter gender, as *fat binom gudik*, *neif binom gudik*. The endings *of* and *ofs* have reference exclusively to females, as *mot labof*, *mots labofs*. The ending *os* is used only when the subject is impersonal or neutral as *binos gudik* it is well, *nifos* it is snowing, *vilön binos kanön* "to be willing is to be able", will is power. The ending *on* denotes an indefinite person or persons as the subject, as *sagon* they say, it is said.

The infinitive ending is *ön*, as *labön* to have.

The negation (*no* not) is generally placed *before* the verb; "he has not" is therefore *no labom*. "Do not", "don't", etc., is expressed by the simple negation, with the proper form of the principal verb : *no golom* he does not go, *no logobs* we don't see.

VOCABULARY.

löfön to love
yag chase
yagön to hunt
yagel hunter
stäg stag, deer
liev (two syll.) hare
kuk kitchen
kukön to cook
kukel cook (masc.)
ya already
denu again
sup (soop) soup
men, man (in the meaning of a human being; man, as distinguished from woman, is *man*)
jutön shoot
ab but
dlefön to hit
logön see
dom house
lilön hear
töt thunder
golön go
dut industry
dutik industrious
das that (conjunction)
saun (two syll.) health
saunik sound, healthy
tid teaching, doctrine
tidön teach
tidel teacher

EXERCISE II.

1. No löfobs yagi. 2. Yagel jutom stägis e lievis. 3. Mot kukof denu supi cile. 4. Yagels laboms dogis. 5. Jutob, ab no dlefob. 6. Logon ya domis e manis. 7. Lilol töti. 8. Sons goloms al jul; binoms dutik. 9. Lilob, das no binons saunik. 10. Lobols sauni menas. 11. Tidel tidom cilis. 12. Lobon duti julelas.

---

1. The men hunt the deer. 2. Mother is again in good health (healthy), she is in the kitchen. 3. Mothers love the children. 4. You shoot (thou shootest), but you do not hit (thou hittest not) the hare. 5. It is well, that we do not hear the thunder. 6. You (ye) hear the teaching. 7. The son is in good health again, but he does not go to (in) school. 8. The soup of the cook is poor (bad). 9. Men (all mankind) love dogs. 10. They (*meaning women*) are good. 11. O scholars, you are not industrious! 12. You (*politely*) see the father's house.

CHAPTER III.

The word, which expresses the fundamental idea of a large group of words belonging together as derivatives, is as a rule monosyllabic, as *tid* or *yag*, consisting of a vowel enclosed between two consonants. The same root is used as the stem of the corresponding verb, the infinitive of which is formed by adding *ön*; while the noun indicating the person who performs the action designated by the verb, is formed by adding the suffix *el*:

tid teaching	*yag* the hunt	*kuk* kitchen
tidön teach	*yagön* to hunt	*kukön* to cook
tidel teacher	*yagel* hunter	*kukel* the cook

NOTE.—The ending *el* is the English *er*, the letter *r* being, as usual in Volapük, exchanged for *l* (e. g. *bil* beer), in order to facilitate its pronunciation for those people who, like the Chinese, either cannot articulate an *r* at all, or do so with difficulty.

Nouns denoting females are formed from the masculine by prefixing *ji*:

stäg stag	*jistäg* hind
gok cock	*jigok* hen
fit male fish	*jifit* female fish
son son	*jison* daughter
pul boy	*jipul* girl
tidel teacher	*jitidel* female teacher
vobel laborer	*jivobel* laboring woman

NOTE.—Before the Munich congress, there was a second feminine form used, distinguished by the prefix *of-*, a hyphen being used with either prefix. *Ji-* was employed to designate what a female being is by nature or has become by marriage, *of-* to show the calling, office or occupation of a woman, or that she is unmarried; as *ji-pul* young bride, *of-pul* girl; *ji-tidel* teacher's wife, *of-tidel* female teacher. This distinction was never accepted, however, by the French Volapükists, who have so far formed all feminines by prefixing *of-*: *of-pul*, instead of *jipul*.

Some feminine nouns of frequent occurrence have a form, derived from a root independent of the corresponding masculine :

vom woman	*läd* lady	*mot* mother
(*jiman*)	(*jisöl*)	(*jifat*)

All adjectives are formed by adding *ik* to the corresponding noun, (or sometimes *lik*, *nik*, or *sik*, when a differentiation of meaning requires more than one adjective from the same root).

gud goodness	*saun* health	*yun* youth
gudik good	*saunik* sound	*yunik* young
gudlik kind		*yunlik* youthful

Adjectives can be changed into nouns by adding the personal ending *el*, as *gudikel* the good one, *saunikel* a healthy person, or the neutral *os*, as *gudikos* the good (everything good). If indispensable for clearness, they may then receive the feminine prefix : *jimalädikel* a sick woman.

The adjectives (and numerals) are regularly placed *after* their noun, following the principle that the essential precedes the incidental, and in this position are not declined, as in English. If, however, special emphasis is to be laid on the adjective, it is placed *before* the noun it modifies and receives then the same endings as its noun, e. g. *yagels gudik* good hunters, *gudiks yagels* GOOD hunters, *yagela gudik* or *gudika yagela* a good hunter's. An adjective after its noun may also be declined, in order to prevent ambiguity, if it is separated from the noun by a number of intervening words.

Pronouns are declined in the same manner as nouns, adjectives and numerals, as for instance :

ob I	*obs* we	*on* one (French *on*)	*bal* one (numeral)
oba of me	*obas* of us	*ona* of one	*bala* of one
obe to me	*obes* to us	*one* to one	*bale* to one
obi me	*obis* us	*oni* one	*bali* one

In addition to the personal pronouns, enumerated on page 14, there is also a reflexive pronoun for the third person, *ok*, *oks*, expressed in English by adding -self to the regular personal pronoun : *äsagom oke* he said to himself, (*äsagom ome* he said to him, somebody else). It must be employed, whenever "him", "her" or "them" refers to the *same* person who is the subject of the sentence, and only then.

The possessive pronouns are formed from the personal by affixing the adjective ending *ik*. They are subject to the same rules as adjectives, and are as follows :

obik my	*obsik* our
olik thy	*olsik* your
omik his or its	*omsik* their (if not female owners exclusively are indicated)
ofik hers	*ofsik* their (denoting females)
onik one's (some one's)	*onsik* your (in polite address)
okik his or her own (reflexive)	*oksik* their own (reflexive)

In order to avoid too frequent repetition of words ending in *ik*, it is allowable, however, to use the possessive case of the personal pronouns, instead of the corresponding possessive pronoun. Thus, instead of *tidel olik gudik* your good teacher, it is better to say *tidel ola gudik* ; instead of *löfoms tideli oksik gudik* they love their (own) good teacher, better *tideli okas gudik*.

The demonstrative and relative pronouns can receive the feminine ending *of*, and the neutral *os*, when necessary to express the meaning unmistakably, but otherwise the simple form is used for all genders :

at this	*et* that	*kel* who, which
atof this woman	*etof*	*kelof*
atos this thing	*etos*	*kelos*

it self ; *ot* the same ; *ut* the one (only as noun).

For the ambiguity of the English sentence "the mother of this gentleman, whom you have seen," for instance, we have in Volapük *mot söla at, keli elogol* or *kelofi elogol.*

The ending *a* of the possessive case serves also to compound words, where the English language generally uses a noun adjectively, as *kukaneif* kitchen knife, *iulabuk* school book, *Volapük* world (world's) language.

The comparative degree is formed by affixing the ending *um*, the superlative *ün*, and adverbs by adding *o*. These endings may be attached to substantives and participles, as well as to adjectives:

gudik good	*gudiko* well	*spalöl* sparing
gudikum better	*gudikumo* better (in a better manner)	*spalölum* more sparing
gudikün best	*gudikümo* best (in the best manner)	*spalölün* most sparing

The units of the numerals all end in *l*, and can be declined in the usual way, if necessary, but can never receive the plural ending *s:*

bal one	*tel* two	*kil* three	*fol* four	*lul* five
mäl six	*vel* seven	*jöl* eight	*zül* nine	*nosanum* zero

The multiples with ten are the plurals of these :
bals ten, *tels* twenty, *kils* thirty, etc.

VOCABULARY.

tim time
jönik beautiful
lif life
lölik whole
blod brother
bil beer
nog still, yet
plu more
ka than
vin wine
nök uncle
vilön be willing, wish, want
mekön make
spat walk (for pleasure)
spatön or *spat mekön*, take a walk
del day
adelo today
ko (*ke* before another *o*) with
klöd belief, faith
klödön believe
tikön think
beatik happy, blessed
bäled age
bäledik old
kat cat
bum building (the act)
bumot building (erected)
bumön build
masel master
is here
us there
de of, out of, from
sis since (preposition)
siso since (conjunction)
cem room
ibo for (conjunction)
stök story (of a house)
löpo above
löpik upper
sibinön to be, exist
diso below
disik lower
givön give
doab dollar
mak mark (German money)
fidön eat
viliko willingly, with pleasure
peil pea
apod apple
büu pear
bad an evil
badlik bad
deb debt, guilt
si yes
malädik sick
smalik small
mödik much, many

EXERCISE III.

1. Yun binom tim jönikün lifa lölik. 2. Blod olik löfom bili nog plu ka vini. 3. Kukel nöka obsik kukom vinasupi gudikum ka jikukel olsik. 4. Jiblods obik vilofs mekön adelo spati gletik ke ols e ko mot olsik. 5. Klödon atosi, keli logon, e klöd mekom menis beatik. 6. Bäled bumota at, keli logol is, binom gletikum ka tikon. 7. Sis dels tel logob us in gad jikati bäledik gadela olsik ko kats kil smalik. 8. Dom, keli bumamasel bumom obes, labom cemis mödikum ka olik, ibo in stök disik cems lul gletik sibinoms ed in stök löpik cems fol smalikum, ab jöniks. 9. Jison tidela olsik, kelofe dom et lönom, givof doabis kil obe e doabi bal jiblode okik. 10. Fidobs vilikumo apodis, ab viliküno bünis. 11. Blod oma yunikum labom badlikis debis. 12. Mans at binoms nog yunlik, ab no ets.

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1. The greatest of evils is the guilt. 2. Blessed are they who believe. 3. We take a walk today with our lady teacher, whose brother you (thou) see over there. 4. I give her the beautiful books, that (which) belong to her. 5. I hear, that your younger sister is sick. 6. Yes; it is five days since the invalid stopped (*äjötof*) going (to go) to school. 7. My aunt has three small male dogs and one female; two of these dogs she wants to give to our hunter. 8. The kitchen is in the top (uppermost) story of that house, not in the lower; father has his room above, our old uncle below. 9. His mother wishes to eat today in this small garden room. 10. Our architect (*transl.* buildingmaster) does not want to build a school again in his whole life. 11. Pea soup our (female) cook cooks the best, but she does not like to make it (*transl.* she does not make it willingly). 12. I do not take a walk today, for I have not the time.

CHAPTER IV.

A question is indicated by adding to the verb the interrogative syllable *li*, accompanied by a hyphen and always placed in front.

NOTE. In the first and third person singular *-li* is sometimes placed after the verb; but without receiving the accent, as *binom-li?* is he?

In sentences commencing with interrogative pronouns or adverbs (who? what? why? how? etc.), the syllable *li* is omitted as unnecessary.

If the subject of the sentence is a noun, it precedes the verb, contrary to the English usage, as *fat li-binom gudik?* is the father good? If the question should contain no verb, the *li* is joined to the principal word, as *li-Karl?* Charles? *li-si u li-no?* Yes or No?

The same syllable without hyphen is employed for the formation of many interrogative adjectives and adverbs, instead of *lio*, how, which may also be used independently with adjectives or adverbs, as:

mödo much (adverb)	*limödo* how much?
mödik much (adj.), many	*limödik* how much, how many?
fag distance (in place)	*lifagik* how far distant?
füden future	*lifüdenik* how near (in time)?
suno soon	*lisuno* how soon?
gletik large	*ligletik* how large?

When "how" stands alone as an interrogative, without being followed by an adjective or adverb, *liko* is used instead of *lio*, as *liko binos?* how is it?

Diminutives, often used as terms of endearment, are formed by affixing *il* as an integral part of the root, as *motil* little mother (mother dear), *blukil* brooklet, *Karlil* Charley.

A diminutive, with the associated idea of inferiority or meanness, is formed by prefixing *lu*. The prefix *le* has the opposite effect of exalting the person or thing expressed by the original word, as:

söl sir, Mr.	*hät* hat	*dom* house
lusöl lordling	*luhät* cap	*ludom* cottage
lesöl great lord	*lehät* helmet	*ledom* palace
jönik beautiful	*vomik* womanly	*fidön* eat
lejönik exceeding-ly beautiful	*luvomik* womanish	*lufidön* devour, eat (said of animals.)

If, however, there is no diminution in degree or quality, but it is desired to express the idea of an entirely different thing, that is merely small in comparison with a larger cognate object, the prefix *sma* (derived from *smalik* small) is used, as :

bim tree	*bed* bed	*zigad* cigar
smabim bush	*smabed* nest	*smazigad* cigarette

The interrogative pronouns are :

	Nouns	Adjectives
masc.	*kim* who ?	*kiom* which ? what ?
fem.	*kif* who ?	*kiof* which ? what ?
neut.	*kis* what ?	*kios* which ? what ?

From these are derived other interrogative pronouns and adverbs :

kimik what kind of a ?	*klöp* where ?
kimiko in what manner ?	*klüp* when ?
kimna how many times ?	*kikod* why ?

The complements of time, weight, measure, price, etc., are not to be considered as objects in a sentence, but merely as adverbial expressions. They must, therefore, be rendered by the subjective, not the accusative, case, as *ebinobs in Yulop yels kil* we have been three years in Europe.

VOCABULARY.

gödel morning
ö what!
stadön to be (as regards health)
löfik dear, beloved
danön to thank
beno well
lebeno very well
stom weather
but boot
jeval horse
jevalel cavalry-man
monitön to ride
monitel horseman
plidön please, be pleasing
glüg church
lemön buy
zif city
isik situated here
pükön speak
vol world
kostön to cost
nulik new
Margareiil Maggie
so so
hetlik ugly
böd bird
smokön to smoke
lödön inhabit, dwell in
su on
läb happiness
läbik happy
vedön become
ba probably, I suppose (in doubting questions etc.)

EXERCISE IV.

1. Gödeli gudik! Ö, li-nog in bed? Liko stadol, söl oba löfik? 2. Danob oli, lebeno; e li-ol? 3. Li-vilol spatön adelo? 4. Stom li-binom jönik? 5. Kiöp buts obik binoms? 6. Li-logols jevali et, keli jevalel monitom? 7. Monitels li-plidoms ofe plu ka yagels? 8. Jiblods olik no li-golofs al glüg. 9. Kiöp lemon hätis e luhätis gudikün in zif isik? 10. Kisi jevals olas mödik lufidoms? 11. Mens limödik pükoms volapüki? 12. Juleli kiom tidel lobom mödiküno?

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1. Does this little book belong to you? Yes or no? 2. Who does not willingly go to church? 3. Does not the teacher praise the industry of the boys? 4. How much costs your new hat? 5. It costs six or seven dollars; and yours, my lady? 6. How large are the helmets, which these

cavalry-men have? 7. Anna is a very beautiful girl and so womanly; her sister Maggie also, I suppose? 8. Maggie? O no! She is ugly and old-womanish. 9. The weather is getting (*transl.* becomes) bad; do you (ye) hear the thunder? 10. We see six birds-nests on the trees of your (thy) uncle's garden and one yonder on the bush. 11. Does your father smoke cigars or cigarettes? 12. What is happiness! Is he happier who lives in a palace, or he who lives in a cottage?

CHAPTER V.

All the tenses of a verb, except the present of the active voice, are formed by vowel prefixes, namely:

Present	*löfob*	I love	
Past	*älofob*	I loved	sign *ä*
Present perfect	*elöfob*	I have loved	" *e*
Past perfect	*ilöfob*	I had loved	" *i*
Future	*olöfob*	I shall love	" *o*
Future perfect	*ulöfob*	I shall have loved	" *u*

The same vowel prefixes are used to express the various stages of the past and the future in adverbs denoting time, *a* serving to indicate the present:

yel year	*gödel* morning
yelo by the year	*gödelo* in the morning, "mornings"
ayelo this year	*agödelo* this morning
äyelo last year	*ägödelo* yesterday morning
eyelo year before last	*egödelo* day before yesterday morning
iyelo three years ago	*igödelo* three mornings ago
oyelo next year	*ogödelo* tomorrow morning
uyelo year after next	*ugödelo* day after tomorrow morning

In the same manner are used: *mul* month, *vig* week, *del* day, *zendel* noon, *büzendel* forenoon, *pozendel* afternoon, *vendel* evening, *neit* night, etc.

The endings for the different persons are the personal pronouns, as already stated on page 14.

Adverbs of place, when they express motion, receive the possessive-case ending *a* to denote motion *from*, and the accusative-case ending *i* to denote motion *toward*, as:

is here	*isa* hence	*isi* hither
us there	*usa* thence	*usi* thither
kiöp where	*kiöpa* whence	*kiöpi* whither

The same phrases may be expressed by the prepositions *de* and *al*: *de is* from here, *al is* to this place, which is the only form permitted by the French Volapükists.

The interrogative adverbs beginning with *ki* change this syllable to *kel*, when they are used as relatives in a subordinate clause, as *kiöp lödol*? where do you live?, but *zif kelöp lödol* the city where you live; *fat oma kiüp äkömom*? when did his father come?, but *del kelüp fat omik äkömom* they day his father came.

NOTE. This relative form is also rejected by Volapükists of the French school, who use the interrogative in all positions, or supplant them with conjunctions.

Capital letters are used only in proper *nouns*, not adjectives, and in the beginning of a sentence.

VOCABULARY.

lemasel great master	*kömön* come
poed poem	*se* out of (denoting source)
poedel poet	*pab* butterfly
poedal great poet	*lupab* caterpillar

Deut Germany
deutik German
deutel a German
Flent France
flentik French
flentel Frenchman
Lusän Russia
lusänik Russian
lusanel a Russian
milagön admire
ven when (conjunctive adv.)
tävön travel
dünan servant
dünel domestic servant
getön get
pir pyramid
Ägüpän Egypt
ägüpänel an Egyptian
vomül young lady, Miss
menad humanity (all mankind)
suno soon
sosus as soon as
plo (*ple* before an *o*) for
bötel waiter
blinön bring, take to
foviko at once
kaf coffee
sagön say, tell
snek snake
fit fish
län land
bizugik excellent
bizugön prefer
tied tea
lufat stepfather
smacem chamber
bi because
Jveiz Switzerland
jveizel a Swiss
vob work

EXERCISE V.

1. Goethe binom ed obinom lemasel poeda deutik. 2. Blod olik li-emilagom glügabumis lejönik in Flent, Deut e Lusän, ven ätävom us? 3. Dünan li-igivom bukis bumamasele? 4. No, söl; ab ogivom omis ome, sosus ugetom it omis. 5. Li-elogols piris Ägüpäna? 6. Si, vomül, elogobs omis; esagon, das binoms bumots bäledikün menada. 7. Volapük li-ovedom pük vola lölik? 8. Kiöpa (or De kiöp) äkömols? Kiöpi (or Al kiöp) golols? 9. Se lupab, keli älogol ädelo in gad obsik, pab ovedom suno. 10. Jibötel oblinof foviko kafi ole, sosus kukel ukukom omi. 11. Dünel Johan ogetom uvigo makis jöl u zül plo vob okik. 12. Sneks gletik no li-olufidoms fitis obsik?

1. Egypt, says Herodotus, was the land of the Egyptians. 2. The maid-servant has bought fish today for eight dollars; the mother has told me so herself (*transl.* self has told it to me). 3. The Russians will prefer tea, the French coffee, the Germans beer. 4. Where has the great poet lived, whom all mankind admires? 5. The Russian had given me excellent cigarettes. 6. My stepfather's house in two stories had nine rooms, eight chambers and a kitchen. 7. As soon as you have come (ye shall have come), I shall give you the three books of my uncle. 8. The waiter brought my brother wine, for which he thanked him and went (away). 9. The French have also had great poets. 10. The Egyptian Cheops has built the greatest pyramid. 11. He has not come yet, because he has not had time. 12. The Swiss (*plural*) whom we saw day before yesterday, spoke two languages, German and French, but not Russian.

CHAPTER VI.

The passive voice is derived from the corresponding active form by prefixing a *p*, or *pa* in the present indicative and infinitive:

palöfön to be loved
palöfob I am loved
pälöfob I was loved
pelöfob I have been loved
pilöfob I had been loved
polöfob I shall be loved
pulöfob I shall have been loved

The passive voice may also be formed as in English, by the proper tenses of the verb *binön* to be, and the passive participle of the principal verb, as:

binön		to be honored
binöl		being honored
binob	*pastimöl*	I am honored
äbinob	or	I was honored
ebinob	*pestimöl*	I have been honored
obinob		I shall be honored

The preposition "by", which accompanies the passive voice, is translated by *fa*, when it serves to denote the acting person, and by *dub* (through), when it can be exchanged for "by means of": *pävunom fa neflen okik* he was wounded by his enemy, *pänunom dub pened* he was informed by letter.

In the binary numbers, the larger precedes the smaller, with an *e*, and, between:

balsebal eleven	*telsefol* twentyfour
balsetel twelve	*velsemäl* seventysix
balsekil thirteen	*zülsezül* ninetynine

tum hundred *mil* thousand *balion* million
teltum twohundred *lulsmil* fifty thousand *telion* billion

The prefix *ne* always signifies the opposite of the original word, as:

flen friend	*neflen* enemy
bel mountain	*nebel* valley
mödiks many	*nemödiks* few
labön have	*nelabön* do without, lack
läbo fortunately	*neläbo* unfortunately

If the original word commences with an *e*, the *e* in *ne* is omitted, as:

ek some one
evelo ever
egelo always
nek no one
nevelo never
negelo at no time

When the "to", used with an infinitive, can be exchanged for "in order to", "for to" in dialectic usage, it is rendered by *al*: *kömob al sagön ole* I come to ("for to") tell you. The same idea is often expressed in English by "for the purpose of", followed by a participle: "for the purpose of telling you".

VOCABULARY.

juk shoe
de from, of
skit leather
dlin a drink
dlinön to drink
milig milk
mileg butter
mit meat
bod bread
pom fruit
düp hour
kanön be able (I can)
penön write
pened letter
ton tone
tonod sound
tu too
lovik low
töbo hardly
fid eating, meal
zib food
te only
mat marriage
matel husband
jimatel wife
nen without (prep.)
nendas "without that", without (followed by a present participle)
yuf help
sefön insure, make sure
vikod victory
vikodön conquer, win a victory
funön kill
pug battle
gedlanön drive back (*ge*-back)
tal earth

bifü before (in place), at, in front of
büfü before (in time), ago (never placed after the noun, as in English)
yan door
leyan gate (of a city)
vemo very (adverb)
fagik far
fikulik difficult
nefikulik easy
fot forest
nebü beside, near
desedön send off (*de-* off)
Glik Greece
glikel a Greek
Rom Rome
romel a Roman
pöfik poor
valik all
valikos everything
mutön to be obliged (I must)

EXERCISE VI.

1. Juk at pemekom de skit bizugikün. 2. Kaf ko milig padlinom gödelo, mit pafidom zendelo, milegabod ko pom vendelo. 3. In bal düp peneds bals kanoms papenön fa nek. 4. Ton et binom tu lovik, kelkod kanom palilön töbo bifü cemayan. 5. Neito tonod egelo palilom läbo mödo fagikumo ka delo. 6. Dlin panelabom fikuliko fa men, zib nefikulikumo. 7. Neläbo jimatel yagela pedlefof, nendas yuf äkanom pablinön ofe. 8. Dom flena obik bifü leyan pusefom büfü yels balsezül plo doabs folsmil. 9. Rom no päbumom in bal del. 10. Vikod binom obsik, ab lultum obsikas pefunoms in bal pug. 11. Neflens pävikodoms, e telmil foltum jöls omas pägedlanoms al zif. 12. Stägs balsekil pijutoms adelo in fot obsik, e odelo mödikums ka tels pofunoms.

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1. Boots and shoes are made of leather. 2. The earth is inhabited by more than 1400 million men. 3. In two hours the enemies were conquered, and 775 men of them had been killed in the battle at the forest. 4. Will the sound not be heard very far in the valley? 5. Fifteen men with six hunting dogs have been seen all night in the garden (*transl.* fruit garden, in distinction from flower garden) near your (thy) friend's house. 6. Where there is smoking (it is smoked), there is also drinking. 7. The letter will be sent off at once to-morrow, as soon as it is (will have been) written ?. The Greeks were conquered by the Romans, but the Romans already 2000 years ago by the Germans. 9. The poor man lacks

everything; he has hardly bread to eat, for which reason help must be brought him. 10. Only a few houses could be built this year in our great city, which is now inhabited by 82354 people (*transl.* men.) 11. By the Russians tea will always be preferred for supper (*transl.* evening meal), but hardly by the French. 12. Today the world's language is already spoken by more than 50000 people.

CHAPTER VII.

The imperative mode is formed by adding the ending *öd*, or, to express a strong command (jussive mode) *öz*, and a mild request (optative mode) *ös*:

givolöd give (sing.)	*givomöd* he shall give
givolsöd give (plur.)	*givobsöd* let us give
givolöz do give	*givolös* please give

From every numeral a noun can be formed by adding *el*, and a verb by adding *ön*, as:

telel a combination of twos, pair	*telön*, to double
	kilön to treble
ludels, things composed of fives	*folön* to quadruple

The cardinal numbers are changed into ordinals by adding *id*, as

balid first	*balsekilid* thirteenth
telid second	*tumid* hundredth

From these ordinal numbers the corresponding adverbs are formed in the usual way, by adding *o*:

balido firstly, in the first place	*kilido* thirdly
	balsido tenthly
telido secondly	*balsetelido* twelfthly

Iterative numerals are formed from both cardinal and ordinal numbers, by adding the ending *na* or *no*, as

balna once
balsna ten times
telsidna the twentieth time
telsidno for the twentieth time

From these again corresponding adjectives are formed, by adding *lik*, as

balsnalik taking place ten times
denuam tumidnalik repetition for the hundredth time

By using the word *dil*, part, as a suffix, fractional denominators are formed from the cardinal numbers, as

foldil quarter
telsedils kil three twentieths

NOTE.—When, in Volapük word formations, a combination of consonants results which is difficult to pronounce, the constituent parts are separated occasionally by the interpolation of an *e*, for the sake of euphony, as, for instance, *telsedil* in the above example, instead of *telsdil; jölsna* eight times, instead of *jölsna*, etc.

Time, by hour, is expressed by using the words *glok* clock, or *düp* hour, and *minuts* minutes, as

mäl su (or *len*, literally "on") *glok*, or *düp mälid*, or *düps mäl* six o'clock; *düp telid e lafik*, or *düps tel e lafik*, or *düps tel e minuts kils*, half past two.

VOCABULARY.

alik every
velat truth
solat soldier
fatän fatherland, native country
komip the fight
komipel fighter, champion
komipön to fight
lanimälik brave
timil moment (dimin. of *tim*)
timilo for a little while
blibön remain, stay
fösefön assure (in the meaning of asserting)
ofen often
Melop America
fögivön forgive, pardon
tupön disturb

sät sufficiency
säto enough
sätön suffice, be enough
kimid? which in order?
liladön read
madik ripe, mature
visit a visit
visitön to visit
laf the half
yelatum century (*yel* year and *tum* hundred)
pla instead of

EXERCISE VII.

1. Binosöd! Men alik sagomöz velati. 2. Sagolsöd obe valikosi, keli elilols. 3. Solats valik komipomsöd lanimäliko plo fatän. 4. Vilolös blibön timilo ko jiblod obsik! 5. Adelo no labob timi, binos ya düp velid e foldils kil. 6. Fösefob oli, das epenob ya penedi at zülna. 7. Fögivolös, if tupob oli! 8. Deli kimid älabobs ädelo? *or* Del kimid äbinos ädelo? 9. Älabobs kilsebalidi *or* Äbinos kilsebalid. 10. In tim ot solats ijutoms jölsevelidno. 1^1. Liladön balsnalik no nog sätom. 12. No fidolöd pomi, ibo balido no nog binom madik e telido no binol saunik.

NOTE.—Use letters, instead of figures, for all Volapük numbers in the exercises.

1. The brave soldiers must not lack food and drink. 2. Many cities have been built for the second time. 3. I have already told him a hundred times, that he will get no thanks from any one (*transl.* he will be thanked by no one) for this. 4. It must be fought valiantly for the native country. 5. In the second half of this century the Germans have conquered thrice: in the year 1864, in the year 1866 and in the years 1870 and 71. 6. I shall not buy the house in the city, because in the first place it costs 24000 dollars, and in the second I shall not remain here in America. 7. What date (which day in order) is it to-day? 8. What time is it? *i. e.* What o'clock is it? (*transl.* Which hour in order is it?) 9. It is a quarter past eleven already. 10. Please stay yet a while, and assure us, that you will come to dine (to the noonday-meal) to-morrow; you do not visit us often enough. 11. Pardon me, I cannot today, for we have a great hare hunt, but I shall call on you week after next. 12. Give this girl two fives instead of a ten!

CHAPTER VIII.

The subjunctive or potential mode is expressed by attaching at the end of the indicative forms the syllable *-la*, preceded by a hyphen and unaccentuated, like the interrogative syllable *-li*. It is used *only* in subordinate clauses expressing doubt, uncertainly, indecision or a supposition contrary to fact:

logom he sees — *logom-la* (that) he may see
älogom-la (that) he might, should see

A conditional mode, ending in *öv*, is used in the principal clause, expressing the conclusion of a proposition which is contrary to fact, and indicated in English by "would" or "should": *lemoböv atosi if labob-la moni* I should buy this if I had the money. While the grammatical form of such expressions requires the past tense, they refer either to the present or future time. In Volapük, therefore, any one of these tenses is equally justified, but the *same* tense must be employed in both the principal and the subordinate clause, the latter generally being introduced by *if*, if, or *falo*, in case. Thus the example used above may be either

lemoböv, if labob-la moni, or
älemoböv, if älabob-la moni, or
olemoböv, if olebob-la moni.

Similarly, in a sentence of this nature referring to completed past time, either the perfect or the past perfect tense may be employed, though only the latter is used in English:

elemoböv atosi, if elabob-la moni, or
ilemoböv atosi, if ilabob-la moni,
I should have bought this, had I had the money.

There is also in Volapük a durative mode, signifying continued action and sometimes called the aorist. It is expressed by adding an *i* to the usual tense prefix in both the active and the passive voice, using *ai* for the present tense of the active voice, and may be used also with other parts of speech :

gonob I run	*olöfob* I shall love
aigonob I run continually, I am in the habit of running	*oilöfob* I shall love forever
	palöfoms they are loved
	pailöfoms they are always loved
ägolob I went	
äägolob I used to go	*aibonedel* regular customer

The durative mode should, therefore, always be employed in a sentence, stating a general truth : *pen aibinom stenüdikum ka glaf* the pen is mightier than the sword. A negation precludes its use, as a matter of course: *no golom egelo al jul* he does not always go to school, (never *no aigolom*).

The present durative prefix *ai* is added to relative pronouns and adverbs, with the same meaning as the English -ever, -soever : *aikel* whoever, *aikelos* whatsoever, *aikelüp* whenever, etc.

Multiplicative numeral adjectives are formed by adding *ik* to the cardinal, and adjectives denoting kinds by adding *nik*, as

balik simple	*balnik* of the same kind
telik twofold	*telnik* of two kinds
tumik hundredfold	*tumnik* of a hundred kinds

Distributive numerals are formed by using an independent *a* (each) before the respective words, as

a tel two each, two by two
a telna twice each
a tum a hundred each, by the hundred
a telid each second, every second

VOCABULARY.

stim the honor
stimön to honor
net nation
pos after (of time)
poso afterwards, thereupon
vobön to work
pötüt hunger
nelüm thirst
set sentence
suemön comprehend
suemik intelligible
suemiko of course
loned length
lonedön lengthen
lonedik long
lonedotimo long ago
Nelij England
nelijel Englishman
dat so that
gälod pleasure
teat theater
dunön do
balad union
baladik united, harmonious
sam example, instance
God God
äs as
vädelo every day
e — e both — and
kav cellar, drinking shop
kavamasel host
ini into
mon money
glät glass
bovil cup (*bov* platter)
nedalön forbid

EXERCISE VIII.

1. Komipels lanimälik paistimoms fa nets valik. 2. Pos vob aibinon pötütik e nelümik. 3. Kisi aifidols poso? 4. Deutels bäledik äidlinoms vini mödik. 5. Set at binom säto balik, dat isuemol-la omi. 6. No liikömomöv lonedotimo, if no ilabom-la tumnikosi al dunön? 7. Goloböv suemiko al teat, if labob-la timi. 8. Stägs pijutomsöv a tum ayelo, if yagels idlefoms-la gudikumo. 9. A lulid solatas pefunom, ibo teltum

äfunoms de mil. 10. Ton et pälilom a folna fa obs valik. 11. Nets et eibinoms läbikün, kels äibinoms baladik. 12. Aikelöpi logobs, ailogobs samis guda Goda.

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1. I should make my letter longer, but the longest letters are not always the best 2. Hunger is the best cook, as thirst is the best host. 3. She would go every day to the theater with her (female) friend, if she had money as well as time (both money and time). 4. By thousands the enemies would come into our country, if we should not conquer. 5. Of course I should go to the city, if I had not triple work to do. 6. My friend told me, that every third apple of the largest appletree in his (fruit-) garden were not yet ripe. 7. With the greatest pleasure I should visit your uncle, were he (if he were) at home. 8. The English always love the truth greatly (much). 9. It would be an honor to the brave to die (be killed) for the country. 10. The Russians are in the habit of drinking tea in (out of, *se*) glasses, the Americans in cups. 11. The boys live in (inhabit) the rooms of the great house, which has been built near their school, seven (in) each. 12. God forbid! That thing would have been very fine, but it could not be!

CHAPTER IX.

The ending for all participles, both active and passive, is *öl*, attached immediately after the verb stem; and by prefixing the proper tense signs, participles can be formed from all the tenses, and also from all the persons by inserting the proper personal ending in the usual place, as:

givöl giving	*ojenöl* going to happen
egolöl having gone	*pagivöl* being given
äigolöl one who constantly went	*pegivöl* given, having been given

pastimobsöl we who are honored

pematoföl married woman ("one having been married")

If a participle is used as a noun, it may receive the ending *el*, instead of *öl*: *pevunels ed edeilels* the wounded and the dead. In the same manner, the adjectival ending *ik* may be substituted for the participial, if it is intended to indicate a continued condition, rather than the simple occurrence: *solat pevunik* a soldier who is wounded, *solat pevunöl* a soldier who has been wounded.

NOTE. In translating English participles into Volapük, it is necessary to analyse their meaning sufficiently, so as to employ the right tense and form. "The wounded", for instance, means "those having been wounded", while "the dead" represents "those having died", consequently is not a passive participle.

Using the participle as a noun is not permissible in Volapük, as it is in English, but it must be represented either by the infinitive, or a full subordinate conjunctive sentence, as:

neplüdob liladön, or *liladön no plidom obe* I dislike reading (reading does not please me)
nen nolön osi without knowing it
nendas änolob osi without my knowing it
elogön Yulopi binos daduk having seen Europe is an education

The reflexive form of a verb, which is expressed in English by using myself, yourself, himself, etc., as object, is in Volapük the usual form of the verb with the proper personal pronouns in the direct or indirect objective case, *ok* being used for all the genders of the third person:

löfob obi I love myself
givol ole you give (to) yourself
löfobs obis we love ourselves
givols oles ye give yourselves

vatükom oki he washes himself
vatükof oki she washes herself
evatükof ofi she has washed her (someone else)
löfoms okis they (men) love themselves
löfofs okis they (women) love themselves
aifögivon oki nefikulo one forgives one's self easily

When "myself", etc., simply emphasizes the subject of the clause, it is translated by *it* self: *ogolob it* I shall go myself, *läds it ävilofs osi* the ladies themselves wanted it.

The reciprocal pronoun is *balvotik* "one the other", each other: *löfoms balvotiki* they love each other, *äsagoms balvotike* they said to each other, or the adverb *balvoto* may be used in both positions.

NOTE. Mr. Schleyer and many German Volapükists express the reflexive action by adding *ok* as a suffix to all persons, or interpolating it between the stem and the personal ending: *löfobok* or *löfokob*, instead of *löfob obi*; *löfomsok* or *löfokoms*, instead of *löfoms okis*. This is a simplicity, however, that is hardly a simplification.

VOCABULARY.

tulön to turn
zü around
xab axis
sol sun
cin machine
mufön move
stem steam
flapön to strike, beat
nam hand
savön save
sumön take
smülön smile
delidik dear
numön to count
vunön to wound
diblekön to break asunder
banön bathe
flum river
lak lake
nil vicinity
nilü close by
nilik near
nilön approach
nilel neighbor
len by the side of, on
jol shore
mel sea
vat water

migön mix (*reflex.* mingle)
dalebön to be in need
vöniko formerly, before
kapälön understand
difik different
stun astonishment
sugiv task
begön beg, pray

EXERCISE IX.

1. Tal tulom in düps telsefol zü xab okik ed in dels kiltum mälselul e foldil bal zü sol. 2. Cins et pamufoms dub stem. 3 Cinavobel obsik eflapom oki su nam. 4. Savomöd oki, aikel kanom! 5. Esedof penedi oke volapüko. 6. Äsmülom it, ven äsagob ome, das okömoms nog adelo. 7. At ebinom vikod delidik; numon pefunölis veltum e pevunölis mödikum ka telmil. 8. Blinolöd flene obik gläti pelemöl ädelo nen diblekön ome, begob. 9. Ebanobs obis dels jöl in flum ud in lak ko sons nilela obsik. 10. Len melajol vat flumas migom oki ko vat mela. 11. Logolöd us mani daleböl e malädik! 12. Klödob, das söl e läd ats elogoms balvotiki vöniko.

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1. Like (as) the earth, the sun also turns around its axis. 2. Cooked meat is healthier than uncooked. 3. The conquered enemies approached our country. 4. Wine mixed with water will be healthier for you; I take it myself. 5. Approaching, my friend gave me his hand without speaking. 6. The nearest neighbors do not understand each other here, because they speak different languages. 7. My friend saved himself from (out of) the water. 8. Do not bathe (yourselves) today in the sea! 9. Needy people do not work well. 10. Conquering one's self is the greatest victory, but also the most difficult task. 11. The astonishment of the people was great, when they saw those saved near the shore. 12. Not all river water mingles with the water of the sea.

CHAPTER X.

Words in Volapük consist of roots, compounds and derivatives.

The roots, which generally are nouns, pronouns, prepositions or conjunctions, are formed from words to be met with in various existing languages, principally English, French and German, but changed and modified to suit the needs of a universal speech. The numerals, however, have an independent origin.

In compounds, the word which in English is used as an adjective is in Volapük also placed in front, but in the possessive case, and always joined to the modified part. The modifying word can also be exchanged for a true adjective, by taking advantage of the facility with which adjectives can be formed from all nouns:

blod brother *blodalöf* or *löf blodik* brother love
flum river *flumavat* or *vat flumik* river water
vol world *volapük* universal language
volapükatidel, *tidel volapüka* or *tidel volapükik* teacher of the universal language.

NOTE. Compounds of more than two component parts should be avoided.—It has been proposed to substitute *i* as a connecting vowel, when the modifier is really the object, not the possessor for instance, "mother love" would be *motalöf=löf mota* a mother's love, or *motilöf=löf al mot* love for a mother.

Derivatives are formed from radicals either by means of suffixes or prefixes, some of which are used for the formation of whole classes of words, such as verbs, adjectives, etc., and have already been explained in the preceding.

Many prefixes are derived from independent radical words by contraction, as

glet greatness	*flen* friend	*gleflen* bosom friend
zel festival	*zeladel* holiday	*glezeladel* great holiday
smal smallness	*bel* mountain	*smabel* hill
love across	*veg* way	*loveg* crossing, pass

The names of the seasons are compounds with *tim* time:

flol flower	*flolatim* spring
hit heat	*hitatim* summer
fluk fruit	*flukatim* autumn
nif snow	*nifatim* winter

The names of the months are derived from the numerals, by adding *ul* (from *mul* month, related to *mun* moon):

balul January	*velul* July
telul February	*jölul* August
kilul March	*zülul* September
folul April	*balsul* October
lulul May	*balsebalul* November
mälul June	*balsetelul* December

The names of the days of the week are also derived from the numerals, by adding *del* day and inserting an *ü.*:

balüdel Sunday	*lulüdel* Thursday
telüdel Monday	*mälüdel* Friday
kilüdel Tuesday	*velüdel* Saturday
folüdel Wednesday	

Note.—The names of both months and days of the week were originally derived from modified forms of the ordinary names: yanul, febul, mäzul, apul, mayul, yunul, yulul, gustul, setul, otul, novul, dekul; soldel, mundel, tusdel, vesdel, dödel, flidel, zädel.

From the names of the days of the week, adverbs are derived in the usual way by adding *o*, adjectives by adding *ik*:

balüdelo on Sunday, Sundays
äbalüdelo last Sunday
obalüdelo next Sunday
balüdelik belonging to Sunday

From the numerals are also derived some musical terms, by affixing *üm* and *üf*:

balüm solo	*balüf* first (c)
telüm duet	*telüf* second (d)
folüm quartet	*folüf* fourth (f)
jölüm octet	*jölüf* octave (c)

The names of the sciences end in *av*:

god God	*godav* theology
git law (*in abstracto*)	*gitav* jurisprudence
medin medicine	*medinav* medical science
tik thought	*tikav* logik
tal earth	*talav* geology
glet greatness, size	*gletav* mathematics
nat nature	*natav* natural science
min mineral	*minav* mineralogy
plan plant	*planav* botany
nim animal	*nimav* zoology
pük language	*pükav* philology

A few sciences, however, retain their recognized names, with slight alterations, as *filosop* philosophy, *füsüd* physics, natural philosophy, *kiem* chemistry.

The ending *äl* signifies an abstract mental quality or disposition:

tik thought	*tikäl* mind, spirit
kap head	*kapäl* intelligence

The suffixes *ed* and *am*, like the English -ion, signify a certain action or condition:

tal earth	*taled* geography
lab having	*labed* possession
tik thought	*tikam* reflection
glet greatness	*gletam* increase
nindilön divide	*nindilam* division
luki across, *logön* look	*lukilogam* view

The prefix *fe* indicates a turning aside or disappearing and *fö* is the English for-:

golön go	*fegolön* pass away, perish
dugön lead	*fedugön* mislead, seduce
gebön use	*fegebön* consume
givön give	*fögivön* forgive
getön get	*fögetön* forget

The prefix *da* completes the meaning of the radical word and calls special attention to the result:

getön get	*dagetön* obtain
tikön think	*datikön* reason out
tuv a find	*datuv* invention
tüv discovery	*datüvön* discover
vestigön investigate	*davestigön* explore

VOCABULARY.

nonik not any, no	*kalön* calculate
dälön permit	*as sam* (abbreviated *a. s.*) for example
begin beginning	
kaled calender	*jü* until
votik other	*do* although
segun according to	*kritik* christian

nemön to call, name
kanitön sing
bepenön describe
kod cause
liköf condition
valemo in general
dabalik separate
plofed professor
niver university
kapälüb understanding
lafayel half a year, semester
batüdo first of all
studön to study
stab basis
stabik thorough
dälön allow, permit
ned need
slip sleep
lebalik only (adj.)
gün gun
pur powder
zelado in truth, certainly
num a number
ovi over, along
bel mountain
belem mountain range
nifön to snow
glad ice
gladajuk skates
gladajukön to skate
plökön to pluck, pick
gab Count, Earl
lieg wealth
liegik rich
Nugän Hungary
pöf poverty
pöfik poor
tif theft
sükön seek
geilik high

EXERCISE X.

1. Vig nonik fegolom nen vob: e teludelo e lulüdelo labobs vobön in gad; kilüdelo, folüdelo, mälüdelo e velüdelo vobobs domo, te balüdelo e glezeladelo paidälos obes takedön. 2. Yel panindilom in yelatims fol e yelatim alik in muls kil. 3. Nifatim-beginom ko begin balsetelula, flolatim ko kilul, hitatim ko mälul, flukatim ko zülul. 4. Nindilam kaledik binom votik, ibo segun kaled aikalobs a. s. hitatimi sis mälul telsebalid jü zülul telsekilid, do hit ofen vedom gletik ya in mälulavigs balid e stom vedom flukatimik ya in begin zülula. 5. Folüm studelas niverik kanitom nu in zif obsik, bal kelas binom balümakanitel gudik. 6. Taled bepenom tali e vestigom liköfi nuik e tala valemo e länas dabalik; talav binom stab taleda e davestigom kodis liköfa omik. 7. Mot flena obik egivom ome dil

gletik labedas okik. 8. Nök omik binom plofed medinava. 9. Len niver obsik sibinoms godavels mödo mödikum ka gitavels. 10. Kisi natavels studoms? 11. Studoms füsüdi e kiemi, minavi, planavi e nimavi; studoms i gletavi, nen kapälüb kela natav no kanom pasuemön stabiko. 12. Tikäl mena nedom takedi e dagetom omi dub slip.

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1. Cooking food is the only Sunday work which we permit. 2. Forgive me, sir, that I did not come yesterday; I had entirely forgotten the Thursday hour. 3. His bosom friend is a good man, but he has certainly not invented the gunpowder. 4. Logic is a part of philosophy. 5. Does your brother study philology or mathematics? 6. Our university has never yet numbered so many students of theology as in this semester. 7. First in our time has it been possible to study the nature of the sun (*transl.* has the nature of the sun been able to be studied) in a thorough manner. 8. The view of your (*plural*) city from the passover the neighboring mountain range is very beautiful. 9. In winter it snows and one skates, in spring one picks flowers. 10. Those rich Counts have large possessions in Hungary. 11. This poor laborer, through his poverty, has been led (astray) to steal. 12. Do you (ye) see those high trees on the river banks?

CHAPTER XI.

From *top* place, are derived the ending *op* for the names of the five great divisions of the earth, and the ending *öp* for place designations:

Yulop Europe	*lotöp* hotel (*lot* guest)
Silop Asia	*kaföp* café
Fikop Africa	*slupöp* hiding place (*slup* lurking)
Melop America	*valadöp* waiting room (*valadön* wait)
Tulop Australia	
köp? where	

Allied to *län*, land, is the ending *än*, employed in the designations of the larger parts of the countries which have received Volapük names differing from those ordinarly used:

Cinän China	*Bayän* Bavaria
Tül(än) Italy	*Saxän* Saxony
Spän Spain	*Jlesän* Silesia
Beljän Belgium	*Türän* Thuringia

The names for the directions of the compass end in *üd*:

nolüd north	*lefüd* east
sulüd south	*vesüd* west

The ending for the names of animals is frequently, though not always, *af*: *foxaf* fox, but *lep* monkey.

From *düp*, hour, is obtained the ending *üp*, which designates time:

lif life	*lifüp* lifetime
vot a change	*votüp* change of time

The ending *öm* denotes implements:

dom house	*domöm* household goods
gad garden	*gadöm* garden tool
feil field	*feilöm* agricultural implement

The ending *öf* answers to the -ness of English words, and denotes abstract ideas:

foet a savage	*foetöf* wildness
flen friend	*flenöf* friendliness

The endings *üg* and *ef* are in general the English -ship:

flen friend	*flenüg* friendship
gab Earl	*gabef* earlship, county

The ending *udel* signifies one who occupies a certain grade :

baludel a scholar in the first class,
teludel scholar in the second class, etc.

The prefix *ge* is the English back or re-:

vegön to journey	*gevegön* to journey back, return
sagön say	*gesagön* to reply

The prefix *di* is the English asunder, dis-, or de- :

blek a break	*diblekön* to break to pieces
stuk construction	*distukön* destroy

VOCABULARY.

ni — ni neither — nor
valiko on the whole
lapin rapine
nim animal
sak sack, pouch
anik some, any
pölub error
seistön lie, be situated
kam a plain
abu on the contrary
pakön to spread
veitik wide
tudunön exaggerate
du during
lel iron
lelod railway
meditön meditate, reflect
mated wedding
pag village
taim clay
teldik many a
fut foot
futel walker
futelön go afoot
setenön extend
kolun colony
filabel volcano (" fire-mountain")
büfik preceding
met meter
sotimo sometimes
foginel foreigner
kinän realm, empire
vöbön acquire
lovemelik situated across the sea
dunik active
fimän mainland
ninlödel inhabitant
danü thanks to
väyelo every year (*vä* derived from *val* totality.)

EXERCISE XI.

1. In Talop ni leps ni foxafs sibinoms, valiko lapinanims nonik, ab in taladils votik no sibinoms sakanims plä aniks nemödik in Melop. 2. Berlin, glezif Deuta, seistom in kam nolüdeutik (Deuta nolüdik). 3. Stettin seistem nolülefüdo de Berlin, Leipzig abu sulüvesüdo. 4. Lifüp menas li-evedom lonedikum in yelatum obsik? 5. Feilöms nolümelopik binoms mödo gudikum ka uts yulopelas. 6. Binos pölub pepaköl veitiko, das Nelij seistom-la nolüdikumo ka Nolüdeut. 7. Foetöf flkopelas e talopelas petudunom ofen. 8. Otävobs in hitatim yela at al gabef Glatz, belemalän jönik Jlesäna. 9. Kiludels egevegoms dub lelod, abu teludels ägefuteloms. 10. Cato äisagom: Carthago mutom padistukön. 11. Votüp pemekom ädelo fa lelods valik. 12. Belems Späna binoms mödo geilikum ka uts Saxäna.

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1. The great American mountain ranges extend (in) north-southerly (direction), the Asiatic east-westerly. 2. The highest mountains of the Cordilleras of South America are volcanoes. 3. The capital of Bavaria is situated 500 meters above the sea, that of Spain 600. 4. In October of the year 1492, Columbus discovered America. 5. Thanks to the friendliness of your (thy) uncle, I found a place to hide in the nearest café during the bad weather of yesterday. 6. The scholars sometimes answer the teacher (*what case?*) without reflecting. 7. On the evening before the wedding, in many a German city and village, household ware of clay and glass is still broken (to pieces) before the house door. 8. The Thuringian forest is visited every year by crowds of foreigners (*transl.* very many foreigners). 9. The increase of the colonial possessions of the English since the preceding century is astonishing. 10. The German empire has acquired its largest possession across the sea in East Africa. 11. Italy's Vesuvius is the only active volcano of the European mainland. 12. China has more inhabitants than the whole of (*transl.* entire) Europe.

CHAPTER XII.

The order of words in Volapük may be varied considerably without inpairing the intelligibility of a sentence. Still, there is a certain sequence ordinarily observed, a deviation from which should only be made for special purposes, such as euphony, emphasizing a certain word, etc. The fundamental rule is, that those words which express the general or essential ideas in a sentence precede those which are special, incidental or subordinate. This implies as applications:

1. Adjectives, possessive, demonstrative and indefinite pronouns and all numerals take their places after the nouns they qualify. If two adjectives should come together, one may be placed before and the other after the noun, as *elogob mödikis zifis jönik* I have seen many beautiful cities.

2. The subject is always placed before the verb in all kinds of sentences, even the interrogative.

3. Objects and predicates follow the verb; negative and interrogative words precede it.

4. The different objects follow in the order of their importance: the direct object precedes the indirect (unless the latter consists of a single pronoun and the former is very long), and adverbs expressing time follow immediately after the verb, as *egivob osi ome* I have given it to him, *sedom ofen moni kösele okik* he often sends money to his cousin.

5. Subordinate clauses, not introduced by the conjunction "that", may be placed indifferently after, or before, the principal clause: *otävob al Paris ven olabob moni*, or *ven olabob moni otävob al Paris*, I shall go to Paris when I have money.

The same main rule operates also in the order of words indicating dates, which is: year, month, day, hour, minute, second, as *balmil jöltum jölsevel balsul telsebalid düp jöl e minuts kils vendela* half past eight in the evening of October 21st, 1887. Personal names are sometimes written and signed in the same way, the baptismal names being placed after the surname: *Schleyer Johann Martin.*

Words of existing languages, whose form differs essentially from the usages of Volapük or prevents the use of the ordinary inflectional endings, must be provided for, when employed in Volapük, in such manner as to preclude ambiguity, as:

1. Names of persons and places, for which there is no special provision made, must be used in their vernacular form. Their pronounciation, should it differ considerably from their spelling, may be indicated by respelling them in Volapük and adding this as an explanation in parenthesis the first time each name occurs in a paragraph: *Humphry Davy* (*Dévi Ö'mfri*). If the Volapük alphabet is insufficient for this purpose, the universal alphabet is brought into use: *Sebastian Bach* (*Baq*).

2. The possessive and dative cases of such proper nouns is formed by the prepositions *de* and *al*: *de Anna* Anna's, *al Maria* to Mary.

Note. The French Volapükists prefer to use these prepositions for all words instead of the case endings.

3. Should it be necessary to form a plural of nouns already ending in a sibilant, *c*, *j*, *s*, *x* or *z*, it is done by adding the usual plural sign, preceded by an apostrophe: *Darius's*, *Fox's.*

The word *söl*, plural *söls*, is used on all occasions where the English has Sir, Mr., Esq., Messrs., etc. In such connections as "Yes, sir!", many add the possessive pronoun and the vocative interjection: *si, o söl obik!* The "oh" having disappeared from the everyday conversation in almost all modern languages, however, it seems a pity to reinstate it as the only form to be used; and it is better to say simply: *si, söl* or *si, söl obik!* In superscriptions the dative case should be employed: *Söle Grant John, Söles Grant e Ko.*, (but *Al Grant John* to John Grant, without any "Mr.") As in French and German, it may also be used in connection with a common noun by way of courtesy: *söl blod olik* your "Mr." brother. The same remarks apply also to *läd* Mrs., and *vomül* Miss.

Expletive words and sentences are not reproduced in Volapük, as for instance:

1. The use of "of" in such expressions as the city of Boston, which is translated simply *zif Boston. Regakinän Gletabritän* or *Gletabritänik* the kingdom of Great Britain, *tat Wisconsin* the state of Wisconsin, etc. "A glass of wine" may be expressed in the same manner, *glät vin*; but is usually *glät vina* or *glät de vin*, as in English. "Wine glass" is compounded in the usual way, *vinaglät*, or translated *glät al vin* a glass for wine.

2. "There", used in such expressions as "there is," "there are", etc.: *sibinoms mödiks zifs gletik in Nidän* there are many great cities in India.

3. Repetition of a verb by means of a form of "do", which is very common in English speech, but not used in Volapük: *penol gudikumo ka om* you write better than he

does; *Kim nolom kelöp sanel lödom? Ob*, who knows where a physician lives? I do.

The English interrogative repetition, by *another* person, of the auxiliary verb, or the same tense of "do", in order to express astonishment or interest, is expressed in Volapük by *li-vo?* indeed: "*Älogob omi in süt*". "*Li-vo?*" "I saw him in the street." "DID you?" "*No nog etuvob omi domo.*" "*Li-vo?*" "I have not yet found him at home." "Haven't you?"

Interrogative repetition, by the *same* person, using negative form for affirmative, and vice versa, in order to invite confirmation, is supplied by the adverbial particles *ba* "perhaps" or *ye* (before vowels *yed*) "certainly", "I presume", or by adding after the sentence *li-novo?* "is it not really so?" *Fat olik binom ye domo?* or *fat olik binom domo, li-novo?* your father is at home, is he not? *No lödol yed is?* or *no lödol is, li-novo?* you don't live here, do you?

On the other hand, no words are omitted or ignored in Volapük, to be supplied from the context. For instance, the indirect object must always be put in the dative case: *vipob ole deli gudik* I wish you (to you) a good day; conjunctions can never be omitted: *lilob das blod ofik okömom odelo* I hear her brother is coming to-morrow, *si ibinob-la us* had I been there.

The adjectives *mödik* many a, much, and *nemödik* a little, few, are compared in the usual way; but the adverbs *möd(ik)o* and *nemöd(ik)o* have double comparatives and superlatives:

mödikumo or *umo* more, *mödikün*o or *üno* most, (the second forms are derived from the endings of degree)
nemödikumo or *luumo* less (*lu-* in diminutives); *nemödikün*o or *luüno* in the least, at least.

The tenses of the verb are used with greater regard for accuracy, than in English, and the actual relation in time between the principal and the subordinate clause should be strictly preserved: *getävom adelo* he returns to-day (is on the way now), *ogetävom odelo* he returns (will return) to-morrow, *ven fat usedom moni obe ogetävob domü* when my father sends me (will have sent to me) the money I shall return home.

VOCABULARY.

nemön remember
klot a dress
klotön to dress
satin silk
blägik black
yelibik yellow
stol straw
sikik prominent
jen history
spär sparrow
lesi yes indeed
ken can, gallon
klinön to clean
ningifön pour in (*nin* — in)
tat state
regakinän kingdom
vöno once, at one time
nuik present (*nu* now)
vip a wish
kotenik content
motön bear, give birth to (from *mot* mother)
Nidän India
dokel doctor
bukel author
mäkabik celebrated
vödabuk dictionary (*vöd* word)
deilön die
vüdön invite
nakömön arrive
keblinön bring along (*ke* with)
deblinön bring out from
flad bottle
pladön to place, set
tab table
sägo even (*adv.*)
som such
püblig republic
zesüdik necessary
kemen fellow-man (*ke* with)
mökön prepare
soalik alone

EXERCISE XII.

1. Fat de Anna memom das älogom lädi peklotöl ko nulik satinaklot blägik e stolahät yelibik, ven älänom in New York balmil jöltum vels velul folid. 2. Cavendish's (Kä'vendij) eibinoms sikik in jen Nelija. 3. Binob tu malädik al visitön lädi moti olik avigo. 4. Logol ye späris su bim et? 5. Si, söl obik; e klödob das binoms luüno balselul. 6. Epenol söles Braun e Ko., li-novo? 7. No, söl, ab openob adelo. 8. No ogolobs al jul odelo, li-novo? 9. Lesi, söls obsik. 10. Sedolöd obe keni milig, ab sefolöz oli, das miligaken puklinom, büfo oningifol miligi. 11. Tat Pennsylvania binom mödo gletikum ka regakinän Saxän. 12. Mens älaboms vöno nedis nemödik; ab neds e vips nulikas menas vedoms deliko mödikum, do äkanonöv binön kotenik ko luum.

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1. At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 20th day of June, 1888, my sister, who was born in the city of London, is three years old. 2. It is fortunate there have not been many Warren Hastings's in India. 3. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the celebrated author of the first English dictionary, died in the year 1784. 4. Have you (thou) invited your friend already? 5. Yes, ma'm, I have. 6. Does he come today? 7. Yes, he will certainly come to-night, and as soon as he has arrived I shall take him along to see you. 8. Bring a bottle of wine from the cellar and set four wine glasses on the table in the garden. 9. I am so thirsty that I believe I can drink a whole gallon even of such water, as the city of New Orleans gives one. 10. South of the state of Texas is the republic of Mexico, to which it belonged once. 11. Water is necessary in every house for drinking, washing and cooking; the time will never come when we can do without it. 12. Every man needs his fellow-man, because no one can prepare everything alone.

CHAPTER XIII.

In translating from English into Volapük, it should be borne in mind that the latter is intended to be a universal language and, in consequence, English idioms and peculiarities should not be reproduced, if it can be avoided. The

want of a thorough and detailed Volapük dictionary is to be regretted and, until that shall appear, it is impossible to sharply define what is, and what is not permissible. Only a few hints, in addition to those already stated, can be given for the guidance of the student, with the advice, in case of doubt, to translate according to sense, not sound :

1. When the English expressions *might, could*, etc., are used in a sentence, not expressing condition or uncertainty, translate them with the indicative mode: *vipob nolön* I should like to know, *no kanob sagön ole* I could not tell you, *no liokanol kömön odelo?* could you not come tomorrow?

2. Intransitive verbs must never be conjugated with *binön*, to be, as auxiliary : *ekömob* I am come, *igolom* he was gone, *enakömöl* being arrived.

3. Only transitive verbs can receive the reflexive objects: *evatükom oki* he has washed himself. Combinations with -self in English, when used with intransitive verbs, are intensified subjects, even if they apparently have the objective form, and are translated in all cases by *it* self: *stunob it* I wonder myself, *ekömom it* he has come himself.

4. Many verbs, used intransitively in English, are really reflexives and should be so translated: *banobs obis vädelo* we bathe every day, *Charles no nog evatükom* Charles has not washed yet (if himself, *oki*).

5. The ' to" before infinitives must never be translated, unless it implies, or is expressed as, "in order to" ("for to" in certain dialects), when it is rendered by *al*: *efögetob pelön* I have forgotten to pay, *kömob al sagön ole* I come to say to you.

6. All prepositions, even those derived from nouns and ending in *ü*, govern the subjective case, as already stated:

sogü flen omik in the company of his friend, *danü gudöf olik* thanks to your kindness.

7. Prepositions, and all other parts of speech, which may be used with various significations, should be translated so as to give the meaning as simply and unmistakably as possible: *dom flena obik* the house of my friend, *pükob dö flen obik* I speak of (concerning) my friend; *kis binos kod atosa?* how does that come?; *klödob fino* I have finally come to believe; *kisi desänol?* what are you aiming at?; *plan at glofom gudiko* this plant walks right along; *äflapoms balvotiki* they came to blows; *disopenöl* (not *pedisonepöl*) the undersigned, which signifies not the one "who has been signed below," but the one "who signs below," "the undersigning".

8. The prepositions and conjunctions, which require special mention, are:

a is the English a, per: *doab bal a füt* $1 a foot.

ab but, introducing an explanation, while admitting the truth of the statement contained in the first clause: *no binom yunik ab saunik* he is not young, but in good health.

sod but, introducing a correction of a phrase in the first clause, which is itself denied: *no binom bäledik sod maläd öfik* he is not old, but in poor health.

as as, in the capacity of: *pükom as reg* he speaks as king, in his capacity of king.

äs as, like: *pükom äs reg* he speaks like a king, as if he were a king.

bifü before (in place), ahead of, in front of.

bufü before (in degree), ahead of, in advance of.

büfü before (in time), previous to, ...ago.

da through a place: *da fot* through the forest,

dub through, by means of: *dub neläb* through misfortune.

ja by, denoting the agent with passive verbs.

me with, by: *tävob me vab* I travel by wagon.

de from, of, denoting direction or material from which.

des from ...on: *des tim at* from this time on.

dö of, on, regarding: *pükob dö ol* I speak of you, *laltüg dö bolit* an article on politics.

se from, out of: *kömom se Paris* he comes from Paris.

if if, denoting condition or supposition.

va if, when the same as "whether": *sagolöd obe va ökömom* tell me if he is coming.

lä by, near, in the neighborhood of: *Harlem lä New York* Harlem by New York.

len at, on, denotes proximity: *len tab* at the table, *len fin* at the end, *Kingston-len-Hudson* Kingston-on-the-Hudson.

nebü beside, next to: *dom omik binom nebü okik* his house is next to mine.

domü at, in the house of: *domü söl Flint* at Mr. Flint's.

ove over, across (situation): *dom ove süt* the house across the street.

ovü across, denotes motion from one point to another: *dog gonom ovü süt* the dog runs across the street.

su, on, on top of: *su tab* on the table.

sus over, motion above: *böd flitom sus dom* a bird is flying over the house.

löpü over, above (situation): *lödop löpü pötek* I live above a drug store.

po after, behind (in place).
pos after, behind (in time).

9. The phrase "to speak English" should be rendered by *pükön nelijiko*, as "English" here is really an adverbial expression. Instead of the ending *iko* a simple *o* may also be used : *nelijo, flento, volapüko. Pük flentik, pük deutik* can also be expressed with *flentapük* the French language, *deutapük* the German language, and from these words are formed *flentapükön, deutapükön* to speak French, German, *volapükön* to speak the universal language, etc.

10. Prof. Kerckhoffs has proposed for adoption the following conventional terms:

glidi, söl !* good-day (good-evening, etc.), sir !
liko stadol ? how do you do?
liko fat olik stadom ? how is your father?
stadolöd beno farewell !
volapükon the universal language is spoken here,
bonedams kanoms pamekön volapüko orders received in the universal language,
spodon volapüko correspondence is carried on in the universal language.
dani thanks; I thank you,
danob milna thousand thanks,
sagolös obe please tell me; tell me, if you please,
söl löfik, (*S. L.*) dear sir,
dünan olik or *divodikün olik* (*D. O.*) yours truly.

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*) Objective case, because the phrase should really be, if complete : receive my greeting, I give you greeting.

EXERCISE XIII.

Stockholm 1887 folul 30d.

Söle Walter Jones, Milwaukee.

Egetobs bonedami doabas 2000 de söls Leroy e Jerome in zif olsik. Bi leno sevobs sölis at, begobs oli vestigön va juitoms klödati mödik domo. Pömetobs biseo ole das ogebobs kautiko nünis olik, e lesagobs ole das obinos gälod gletik plo obs kanön dunön düni ole in zit sümik.

Binobs dünans olik divodikün,

Lind e Hageby.

Milwaukee, May 26, 1887.

Messrs. Lind & Hageby, Stockholm.

I cannot give you any reliable information about the firm named in your letter of the 30th ult. Messrs. Leroy & Jerome have a large store on the principal street in the city; but I know nothing regarding their pecuniary resources. I advise you to write Mr. Belmar in Chicago, who has held commercial relations with them for several years.

I hope to be able to be more useful to you on some other occasion.

Yours, most truly,

Walter Jones.

CHAPTER XIV.

There are in English a large number of verbs which may be used as auxiliaries, and the correct translation of which requires some attention, by reason of the confusion existing in their application. Such are :

1. HAVE, as an auxiliary verb is represented by the tense prefixes; as an independent verb (= possess), it is *labön*.

2. Be, as an auxiliary verb used with the active voice, signifies

presence : *kömob* I am coming now,
futurity = *o-* : *okömob* I am coming in the future,
intention = *desänön*: *ädesänob kömön* I was coming, I intended to come ;

when used to express passive form, it is represented by the prefix *p* : *palöfob* I am loved.

In either case, however, *binön* may be used with the proper participle, as in English : *binob penöl* I am writing, *buk binom papenöl* the book is being written.

As independent verb, in the meaning of "exist", it is translated by *sibinön* : *mens sibinoms* there are men; when referring to situation, by *seistön*: *Berlin seistom in Deut* Berlin is in Germany.

3. Be going to denotes

futurity = *o* : *openob* I am going to write,
intention = *desänön* : *ädesänob penön* I was going to write.

4. Do, did is used to form the present or past tense in the active voice of another verb, in which case it is represented by the proper tense of this verb: *penom* he does write, *äpenom* he did write; it emphasizes an imperative, when it is expressed by the jussive mode: *gololöz* do go; or it is pleonastic, as explained on page 53.

5. Can, could denotes

ability, power = *kanön: kanob vobön* I can, am able to work,
permission = *dalön*: *dalol golön* you can go, are at liberty to go,
knowledge = *nolön*: *nolom liladön* he can read, knows how to read.

6. DARE denotes

courage = *kinön*: *li-kinol minotön?* dare you ride horseback?
permission = *dalön*: *li-dalom golön?* "darst" he go?
assurance = *le-*: *lesagob* I dare say.

7. LET denotes

sufferance = *letön*: *letolöd obi logön!* let me see, allow me to see,
exhortation = imperative mode: *spidobsöd* let us hurry up.

8. MAY, MIGHT denotes

wish = optative mode: *kömomös* may he come!
uncertainty (in a subordinate sentence) = subjunctive mode: *vipob das kömom-la* I wish he may come,
permission = *dalön: li-dalob golön?* may I go?
possibility = *binön mögik: binos mögik* it may be, *binos mögik das dunom-la osi* he may do it, he might do it,
duty = *sötön*: *sötom pelön nu* he might PAY now, he ought to pay now.

9. MUST denotes

obligation = *mutön: mutol golön* you must go.
duty = *sötön: no sötol dlinön* you must not drink,
necessity = *zesüdön: zesüdos padunön* it must necessarily be done,
probability = *klödön das*: *klödob das fat olik ekömom* your father must have come, I believe your father has come.

10. SHALL denotes
futurity = *o-* or *u-*: *ogolob* I shall go, *ugolob* I shall have gone,
obligation = *mutön: mutom golön* he SHALL go,
command = *öd, öz*: *no tifolöz* thou shalt not steal!

11. SHOULD denotes
conditionality expressed = *-öv: ädunoböv osi, si*... I should do it, if...,
conditionality implied = *-öv: itikolöv negelo, das*...(if I had not seen it) I should never have thought that...
supposition = subjunctive mode: *si ädunob-la osi*... If I should do it...,
duty = *sötön: sötol dunön atosi* you should do this, you ought to do this.

12. WILL denotes
furity = *o-* or *u-*: *ogoloms* they will go,
desire = *vilön*: *li-vilol spatön ke ob?* will you take a walk with me?,
determination = *esludön*: *esludob getön osi*, I WILL get it, I have made up my mind to get it.

13. WOULD is used in the 2d and 3d persons with the same meanings as *should* in the 1st.

14. Some other verbs occasionally used as auxiliaries are:
MAKE = *mekön, kodön, mütön: ekodob omi kapälön* I have made him understand, *mütolöd omi kömön* make him come,
NEED = *nedön, zesudön*: *no nedol golön* you need not go,
USE = durative mode: *ügolob* I used to go,
PLEASE = optative mode: *givolös obe* please give me.

EXERCISE XIV.

Lukomed melopik.

Neit semik nifatima lätik zöts legletik pikleboms su möns de New York, su kels äbinos pebüköl ko tonabs gianik BISIEDAL...PEMÖLODÖL. Ab, ven spatels iniloms, äkanoms liladön vödis votik in tonabs mödo smalikum, sodas lenun lefulnik äbinom äs sukos :

BISIEDAL ibinomöv PEMÖLODÖL
fa kalod e vatöf,
if no äpolom-la sis yels tel
jitis lainik de James Wight, 31 New Street.

A cheap watch.

A gentleman with (having) a distinguished exterior, came at one time into the store of a dealer in watches of Vienna and asked to be shown gold watches at (of) various prices. He bought one for onehundred marks and went away. After a few minutes he returned (came back), saying that he preferred a nicer watch. He selected one at twohundred and fifty marks and said to the watch dealer: "I have given you onehundred marks already; here is the watch at hundred marks, which I return (give back) to you, consequently I still owe fifty marks." He paid his fifty marks and the watch dealer receipted the bill, thanking the new customer a thousand times.

CHAPTER XV.

RECAPITULATION OF GRAMMATICAL RULES,

SERVING ALSO AS AN INDEX TO THE PRECEDING.

The figures in parenthesis refer to the page where a fuller explanation will be found.

GENERAL RULE.

1. The vowels are employed as signs of inclination in the following manner:

SUFFIXES (*posilabs*):

a, *e*, *i* — in nouns,
u, *ü* — in adjectives and prepositions,
o (as ending) — in adverbs,
o, *ö* — in pronouns and verbs.

PREFIXES (*bisilabs*):

a — in present tense.
ü, *e*, *i* — in past tenses,
o, *u* — in future tenses.

ARTICLE (*laltig*).

2. There is no article used (11). If absolutely necessary, *el* may be used as a definite and *sembal* as an indefinite article.

DECLENSION (*deklin*).

3. There is only one declension for all kinds of words, which has two NUMBERS (*nums*), the CASES (*fals*) of which with their endings, are as follows (11):

	Singular, *banum.*	Plural, *plunum.*
Subjective (*kimfal*)	root	*s*
Possessive (*kimafal*)	*a*	*as*
Dative (*kimefal*)	*e*	*es*
Accusative (*kimifal*)	*i*	*is*

Vocative (*kimofal*) is the same as the subjective (12).

4. These endings sometimes serve other purposes, than as signs of inclination (26).

5. Instead of the endings of the possessive and dative cases, the prepositions *de* and *al* may also be used (26).

COMPARISON (*lüenam*).

6. All words can receive degrees of comparison (19):

ASCENDING (*geilöl*):
comparative (*plulüen*) ending in *-um*,
superlative (*plülüen*) ending in *-ün*.

DESCENDING (*bapöl*):
comparative, prefixing *luumo* less,
superlative, " *luüno* least,

EQUALITY is expressed by *so — äs*.

7. A degree of comparison can also be expressed by derivative syllables:

AUGMENTATIVES: *le-*, *gle-*, *-an*, *-al*, (22),
DIMINUTIVES: *lu-*, *lü-*, *sma-*, *-il*, (22),
NEGATIVES: *ne-*, denotes the opposite, (29),
ITERATIVES: *ai-*, denoting continuous existence or action (36).

Two of these syllables may be used together: *lulezif* miserable big city, *luzifil* poor little town.

NOUNS (*subsats*).

8. Nouns are frequently roots (16). They can be formed from any other word by derivative prefixes or suffixes.

9. GENDER (*gen*) is common (14), unless it is necessary to indicate a distinction of sexes, in which case

MASCULINE (*manik*) is formed by prefixing *om-*,
FEMININE (*jilik*) " " " " *ji-* (16)

Some nouns are only used as feminines (17).

ADJECTIVES (*ladyeks*).

10. Adjectives are formed from any other word, and always end in *-ik* (17), which becomes *-lik* or *-nik*, when it is desired to express similarity with the idea of the root.

11. They are placed, as a general rule,
after their nouns and not declined (17),
before their nouns, in which case they are declined (17), or
before and after, when two adjectives modify one noun (51).

12. When used as nouns, they must be declined (18).

NUMERALS (*numavöds*).

13. The numerals are either roots or derivatives, and are treated as adjectives (17).

14. CARDINAL numbers have the following endings :

units *-l* (19),
decimals *-ls* (19),
hundreds *-tum* (29),
thousands *-mil* (29).

A decimal and a unit are joined by inserting *e* (29).

15. Derivatives from these are

ORDINALS, ending in *-id* (32),
MULTIPLICATIVES, ending in *-ik* (36),
ITERATIVES, ending in *-na*, *-nalik* (33),
NUMERAL ADVERBS, ending in *-o* (32),
FRACTIONS, ending in *-dil* (33),
DISTRIBUTIVES introduced by *a* (36),
Nouns and verbs (32).

16. HOUR designations are variously expressed (33).

17. The English expressions "the former, the latter," "the first, the last", are expressed by the positive degree: *balid* or *büfik*, *lätik* (= *et*, *at*).

PRONOUNS (*pönops*).

18. PERSONAL (*pösodik*) pronouns are (14):

ob I *ol* thou *om* he *of* she *os* it *on* one
obs we *ols* ye *oms* they *ofs* they *ons* you
They are nouns and declined as such (18).

19. REFLEXIVE (*geflekik*) pronouns are the same as the personal, except the third person, which is *ok*, *oks* -self, -selves (18).

20. RECIPROCAL (*rezipik*) pronoun is *balvotik* each other, or the adverbial *balvoto* (40).

21. POSSESSIVE (*labedik*) pronouns are either
Adjectives formed from the personal pronouns (18), or
Possessive case of the personal pronoun (18).

22. DEMONSTRATIVE (*jonik*) pronouns are (19):

at this *it* self *ut* that one
et that *ot* same

They are adjectives, except *ut*, and are generally the same for all genders, but can receive, if necessary, (19) a

Feminine ending *-of*,
Neutral ending *-os*.

23. Interrogative (*säköl*) pronouns are (23) a
Radical noun : *kim*, *kif* who?, *kis* what?,
Radical adjective: *kiom*, *kiof*, *kios* which, what,
Derivative adjectives: *kimik* what kind of a, *kimid* which in order, *kimidnik* how many kinds of.

24. Relative (*getefamik*) pronouns are
kel who, which, that (19),
aikel whoever (36).

They are declined as nouns and are generally the same for all genders, but can receive the feminine ending *-of*, and the neutral *-os*, if necessary (19). "That which, what" is translated by *atos kel* or simply *kelos*, "whatever" by *aikelos*.

25. Indefinite (*nefümik*) pronouns are the following

Nouns:

alim everybody
ek somebody
nek nobody
ans some (plural)
som such
bos something
nos nothing
votim another one

Adjectives :

alik every, each
anik any, some
nonik, no, none
sembal some...or other
bofik both
somik such
semik a certain
teldik many a
votik other
valik all
mödik much, many
nemödik a little, few
mödumik several

VERBS (*velibs*).

26. All nouns (16) and numerals (32) can be used as stems of corresponding verbs.

27. Conjugation (*konyug*) is the same for all verbs (13).

28. Persons (*pösods*) are expressed by using the personal pronouns as suffixes (14). The present indicative of the active voice has no other sign.

29. Tenses (*timafoms*) are distinguished by prefixes (25):

Present	(*patüp*)	prefix	*a-**
Past	(*pätüp*)	"	*ä-*
Present perfect	(*petüp*)	"	*e-*
Past perfect	(*pitüp*)	"	*i-*
Future	(*potüp*)	"	*o-*
Future perfect	(*putüp*)	"	*u-*

30. The same prefixes are used to indicate stages in adverbs of time (25).

31. A durative mode (*paitüp*) of all tenses can be formed by inserting an *i* immediately after the usual tense prefix (36).

32. Modes (*bids*) are distinguished by suffixes, added to the various tenses and persons of the indicative:

Indicative	(*jenabid*)	suffix	none	(14),
Subjunctive	(*mögabid*)	"	*-la*	(35),
Conditional	(*stipabid*)	"	*-öv*	(35),
Imperative	(*büdabid*)	"	*-öd*	(32),
Jussive	(*lebüdabid*)	"	*-öz*	(32),
Optative	(*vipabid*)	"	*-ös*	(32).

In addition to these generally recognized forms, there are also, for those who want to use them, a

mütabid, signifying obligation, from which there is no escape, and formed from the future tenses by exchanging the prefix *o-* for ö-: ö*pelom* he must pay, and a

mükabid signifying a mild statement of duty, and distinguished by the suffix *öx*. *pemolöx* he might, should pay.

*) Not expressed in the indicative mode of the active voice.

33. By adding suffixes to the verb stem are formed the
Infinitive (*subsatabid*) suffix *-ön* (16),
Participle (*ladyekabid*) suffix *-öl* (38).

These can be formed from *all* tenses, and may also receive the personal endings like other modes: *pükobön* my speaking, *pükoböl* I the speaker.

34. As a noun the infinitive only is used, as an adjective the participle (39).

35. The infinitive preceded by *al* (*diseinabid*) denotes design or intention (30).

36. VOICE (*fom*) is of two kinds:
Active (*dunafom*), and
Passive (*sufafom*).

The passive voice is formed either by
prefixing a *p-* to the active (28), or by
binön with a passive participle (29), but with a slight difference in meaning.

37. Only a TRANSITIVE (*lovegolik*) verb has both active and passive voice, an INTRANSITIVE (*nelovegolik*) only the active (57).

ADVERBS (*ladvelibs*).

38. Adverbs are either roots or derivatives.

39. Derivative adverbs always end in *-o* (19), and can be derived from *all* other parts of speech, as

nouns:	*delo* by day,
adjectives:	*blefiko* shortly,
numerals:	*balo* at once,
pronouns:	*oko* in itself,
verbs:	*pledölo* in playing,
prepositions:	*diso* below,
conjunctions:	*edo* in connection.

40. The greater part of adverbs, that are formed in English from adjectives, may in Volapük be derived from the corresponding noun, for the sake of brevity; *blefo*, *mödo*, *flento*, instead of *blefiko*, *mödiko*, *flentiko*.

41. Some adverbs of place receive a different form to indicate direction (19); and interrogative adverbs beginning with *ki-* have a relative form beginning with *kel-* (26).

42. They are generally placed after the verb, except the negative and interrogative adverbs, which precede it (14, 51).

PREPOSITIONS (*pläpods*).

43. The prepositions are either roots or derivatives. The latter end in *-ü*.

44. They are always followed by the subjective case (12).

45. The correct use of some prepositions requires attention (58).

CONJUNCTIONS (*konyuns*).

46 Conjunctions are used as in English. They are followed by the indicative mode, unless the nature of the sentence requires the subjunctive (35).

INTERJECTIONS (*linteleks*).

47. Interjections are either roots or derivatives. In the latter case, they end in *-ö*: *adyö* farewell! *bafö* well done!, *stopö* halt!

QUESTIONS (*säks*).

48. All questions are indicated by the prefix *li-* (21), except when the sentence contains an interrogative pronoun or adverb (22).

CONSTRUCTION (*stuk*).

49. The SENTENCE (*set*) should be as simple as possible, and no involved constructions made use of.

50. The usual order of the principal words in a sentence is (51): interrogative pronoun or adverb (*pönob u ladvelib säköl*), subject (*subyet*), negation (*nesiam*), predicate (*sesag*), adverb of time (*ladvelib timik*), direct object (*lobyet dinik*), indirect object (*lobyet pösodik*).

51. Qualifying words follow the noun which they qualify (12, 17).

52. The predicate agrees with its subject in number and gender.

53. Words in apposition (*lätopams*) agree in number and case: *cils dokela Smith, nilela obik* the children of Dr. Smith, my neighbor.

54. Complements of time, weight and measure are in the subjective case (23).

ABBREVIATIONS (*blefams*).

55. The following abbreviations are frequently employed in Volapük literature :

a. b. = *atos binos* that is to say,
a. s. = *as sam* for instance,
e. l. = *e lemänikos* and so forth,
D. O. = *dünan* or *divodikün olik* yours truly,
S. L. = *söl löfik* dear sir,
vp = *volapük*,
vpa = *volapüka*, etc.

WORD FORMATION (*vödafomam*).

56. Words are either roots, compounds or derivatives.

57. Roots (*stämavöds*) are monosyllables and generally nouns (16).

58. Compounds (*vöds pekosiadöl*) have the first part in the possessive form (42).

59. Derivatives (*vöds pededugöl*) are formed either by prefixes or suffixes.

60. The principal prefixes are :

ä- denotes past tense (25).

ai- denotes durative mode (36).

ba- (from *bal*), Eng. uni- or mono-: *bafom* uniformity, *basilab* monosyllable.

bä-, lower (in names) : *Bädeut* Lower Germany.

be- increases the meaning of the stem: *belobön* approve, or makes an intransitive verb transitive : *belifön* animate.

beno-, well, good : *benosmel* perfume.

bevo-, Eng. between: *bevotlidön* step between.

bevü-, Eng. inter-: *bevünetik* international.

bi- (from *bifü*), Eng. fore-, pre- (of place): *bipük* preface.

bu- (from *bufü*) denotes precedence in quality : *bugolön* excel.

bü- (from *büfü*), Eng. fore-, pre- (of time) : *büsagön* predict.

da- completes the idea of the stem (45).

de-, Eng. away, off, de-: *deflekön* deflect, turn away.

denu-, Eng again : *denulogön* see again.

di-, Eng. asunder, de- (49).

disa-, Eng. under, sub-, vice- : *disaklots* underclothes, *disakonsal* vice consul.

du-, Eng. through, per- (of space) : *dugonön* run through.

e- denotes present perfect tense (25).

je- denotes turning aside (45).

fö-, Eng. for- (45).

ge-, Eng. back, re- (49).

gi-, Eng. right: *gimekön* make right.

gle- (from *glet*), Eng. capital or principal, chief: *glezif* capital city, *glenom* principal rule.

i- denotes past perfect tense (25).

ji- denotes feminine gender (16).

ke-, Eng. along: *keblinön* bring along.

ki-, interrogative (19).

kila-, Eng. tri-: *kilagul* triangle.

ko-, Eng. together, con-: *koblinön* bring together.

kü-, Eng. cubic: *kümet* cubic meter.

lä-, literally "by", "near", denotes proximity: *lägivön* add.

lafa-, Eng. half: *lafanisul* peninsula.

le- denotes increase (22).

len- signifies approach or junction: *lensumön* accept.

li-, interrogative (22).

löpa-, Eng. upper (in names): *Löpatäl* Upper Italy.
Eng. over, head: *löpatidel* head teacher.

love- (euphonic form of *ove*), Eng. trans-, across: *lovepolön* translate.

lu-, diminutive (22).

lü- signifies motion toward: *lükömön* arrive.

mi- signifies wrong action: *migebön* abuse, *miplidön* displease.

mo-, Eng. away, off: *mogolön* go away.

mö-, Eng. poly-: *mömat* polygamy.

ne- denotes negation (29).

neba-, Eng. side-: *nebacem* sideroom, *nebabled* supplement.

nin- (before a word commencing with two consonants *ni-*) is *in* with a prefixed *n*, because no verb can begin with a vowel: *ninlän* inland.

o- denotes future tense (25).
p- denotes passive voice (28).
pal-, Eng. double : *palvokal* diphthong.
ple-, Eng. pre- : *plepalön* prepare.
plo-, Eng. pro- : *ploveg* project.
plu- denotes exaggeration : *plumafik* immoderate.
pos-, Eng. after-, post- : *pospenäd* postcript.
sä-, Eng. dis- : *säjönön* disfigure.
se-, Eng. ex-, e-, out : *sesedön* export, *sevokön* call out.
si- distinguishes the constellations : *Siber* The Bear.
sma-, diminutive prefix (23).
su- (*sus-*), Eng. on, im- : *suseitön* improve.
susi-, Eng. up : *susiglofön* grow up.
ta-, Eng. contra-, re- : *tapükön* contradict.
tela-, Eng. bi- : *telapükik* bilingual.
tu- denotes excess : *tuvat* inundation.
ül- denotes antiquity : *ülfot* primeval forest.
va-, Eng. square : *vafüt* square foot.
vä- (from *valik*), Eng. every : *vädelo* every day.
zi-, Eng. around, circum- : *zilogam* circumspection.

61. The principal suffixes are :

-a possessive case in the singular (11).
-ab denotes concrete nouns : *litab* candle.
-äb personal nouns with an idea of passivity : *löfäb* darling.
-ad concrete nouns : *lömibad* umbrella.
-af names of animals (48).
-äf names of flowers : *kamäf* camelia.
-al personal names, same as *-el*, with the idea of superiority : *tikal* great thinker.
-äl abstract nouns denoting mental quality or disposition (44).

-am abstract nouns denoting action (45).
-an personal names : *bäledan* old man.
-än names of countries (48).
-ap concrete nouns (without special significance).
-as possessive case in the plural (12).
-at concrete nouns, bordering on an abstract idea : *poedat* poetry.
-ät, Eng. -ity : *netät* nationality.
-av names of sciences (44).
-del, Eng. -day (43).
-dil, Eng. -part (33).
-e indirect objective case in the singular (11).
-ed of varying significance (45).
-ef a collection of persons : *legatef* embassy (48).
-eg concrete nouns (without special significance).
-el personal names, denoting a performer (16).
-em a collection of things : *bledem* foliage.
-en generally names of trades and industries : *büken* printing establishment.
-es indirect objective case in the plural (12).
-et abstract nouns (without special significance).
-i direct objective case in the singular (11).
-ib concrete nouns (without special significance).
-id ordinal numerals (32).
-ik adjectives (17).
-il diminutives (22).
-im, Eng. -ism : *militemim* militarism.
-in chemical substances : *yodin* iodine.
-ion, Eng. -ion in numerals (29).
-ip names of diseases : *ladip* heart disease.
-is direct objective case in the plural (12).

-it the same as *-lit*.
-la subjunctive mode (35).
-li sign of interrogation (21).
-lik adjectival ending (17).
-lit birds : *lapinlit* bird of prey.
-na iterative numerals (33).
-nik adjectival ending (17).
-o adverbs (19).
-ö interjections (73).
-ob first person singular (14).
-obs first person plural (14).
-od without special significance.
-öd imperative mode (32).
-of feminine third person singular (14).
-öf abstract nouns, Eng. -ship, -ness, etc. (48).
-ofs feminine third person plural (14).
-ok sometimes used for reflexive verbs (40).
-ol second person singular (16).
-öl participles (38).
-ol second person plural (14).
-om masculine third person singular (14).
-öm collection of implements (48).
-oms masculine third person plural (14).
-on indefinite third person singular (14).
-ön infinitives (16).
-ons denotes the person addressed politely (14).
-op divisions of the earth (47).
-öp nouns denoting a place (47).
-os indefinite third person singular (14).
-ös optative mode (32).
-ot without special significance.

-öz jussive mode (32).
-s plural number (12).
-tim seasons (43).
-ü prepositions (73).
-ub without special significance.
-üb without special significance.
-üd points of the compass (48).
-üdel member of a class (48).
-üdel days of the week (43).
-üf musical terms (44).
-ug traits of character : *sävug* uncommunicativeness.
-üg, Eng. -ship, -ness, etc. (48).
-ul names of the months (43).
-um comparatives (19).
-üm musical terms (44).
-ün superlatives (19).
-üp designations of time (48).
-ved, Eng. -ward, -ways : *flanived* sideways.

62. Example of word formation :

ROOT : *PÜK* language.

1. Suffixes.

pük language — *pükik* belonging to language
pükön speak — *pükönabid* or *-mod* manner of speaking
pükatidel teacher of languages — *pükapök* fault of language
motapük mother tongue — *volapük* universal language
pükat speech — *pükatil* little speech — *pükatön* make a speech
telapükat dialogue
pükav philology — *pükavik* philological

püked sentence — *pükedik* sententious
pükedavöd proverb — *pükedavödik* proverbial
välapüked device, motto
pükel orator — *pükelik* oratorical — *möpükel* polyglot
püköf eloquence — *püköfik* eloquent
püköfav rhetoric — *püköfavik* rhetorical
pükot talk — *pükotik* talkative — *pükotöf* talkativeness
okapükot monologue

2. Prefixes.

bipük preface — *bipükik* prefatory — *bipükön* to preface
depük a contest — *depükön* to contest
gepük an answer — *gepükön* to answer
lepük affirmation — *lepükön* affirm — *lepüked* maxim
lenpük a harangue — *lenpükön* to harangue
livapük acquittal — *livapükön* acquit
lupük chattering — *lupükön* to chatter — *lupükel* chatterer — *lupükem* gossiping — *lupükot* twaddling
lupüklɜm stammering — *lupüklön* stammer — *lupüklel* stammerer
mipük slip of the tongue — *mipükön* make mistake in speaking
nepük silence — *nepükik* silent — *nepükön* be silent
sepük pronunciation — *sepükik* pronounceable
sepükön pronounce
tapük contradiction — *tapükik* contradictory — *tapükön* contradict.

KEY TO THE EXERCISES.

EXERCISE I.

1. He is bad. 2. The father is good. 3. Father and mother are good. 4. The child has the (*or* a) book. 5. The knife belongs to the gardner. 6. The man's dog is large. 7. The scholar has books and knives. 8. They praise the man's sons. (The sons praise the man). 9. The books belong to the children's mother. 10. The father is at home and also the mother. 11. The scholars are in the garden or in school. 12. O father, the knives belong to the sons of the gardner.

1. Lob fata binom gletik. 2. Buks julelas binoms gudik. 3. Lobom sonis gadela. 4. Neif lönom fate e mote ; lönom i sones. 5. O mot, mans binoms badik. 6. Laboms neifis ed i bukis. 7. Fat gadela labom dogi mota. 8. Julels binoms in gad e laboms dogis mana. 9. Sons gadela binoms domo ud in gad fata. 10. Buks lönoms manes. 11. Fat e mot loboms cilis gadela. 12. Julels laboms bukis in jul.

EXERCISE II.

1. We do not love the chase. 2. The hunter shoots deers and hares. 3. The mother again cooks soup for the child. 4. The hunters have dogs. 5. I shoot, but I do not hit. 6. One sees already houses and men. 7. You hear the thunder. 8. The sons go to school; they are industrious. 9. I hear that you are not in good health. 10. You praise the good health of men. 11. The teacher teaches the children. 12. One praises the industry of scholars.

1. Mans yagoms stägi. 2. Mot binof denu saunik, binof in kuk. 3. Mots löfofs cilis. 4. Jutol, ab no dlefol lievi 5. Binos gudik, das no lilobs töti. 6. Lilols tidi. 7. Son binom denu saunik, ab no golom al jul. 8. Sup kukela binom badik. 9. Mens löfoms dogis. 10. Binofs gudik. 11. O julels, no binols dutik ! 12. Logons domi fata.

EXERCISE III.

1. Youth is the most beautiful time of the whole life. 2. Your brother loves beer still more than wine. 3. Our uncle's male cook cooks better wine soup than your female cook. 4. My sisters wish to take a long walk (*literally* make a great walk) to-day with you and with your

mother. 5. What one sees, that one believes, and faith makes men blessed. 6. The age of this building, which you see here, is greater than one thinks. 7. Since two days I see (=I have seen for two days and see still) there in the garden your gardner's old (female) cat with three small cats. 8. The house, which the architect builds for us, has more rooms than yours, for in the lower story there are five large rooms and in the upper story four smaller, but beautiful, rooms. 9. Your teacher's daughter, to whom (the teacher or the daughter?) that house belongs, gives me three dollars and her (whose?) sister one dollar. 10. We rather eat apples, but most gladly pears. 11. His younger brother has *bad* debts. 12. These men are yet youthful, but not those.

1. Deb binom gletikün badas. 2. Beatik binoms, kels klödoms. 3. Spatobs adelo ko jitidel obas, kela bloli logol us. 4. Givob ofe bukis jönik, kels lönoms ofe. 5. Lilob, das jiblod olik yunikum binof malädik. 6. Si, binos dels lul siso jimaläd ikel äjötof golön al jul. 7. Jinök obik labof dogis kil smalik e jidogi bal; teli de dogs et vilof givön yagele obsik. 8. Kuk sibinom in stök löpikün doma et, no in disik; fat labom cemi okik löpo, nök obas bäledik diso. 9. Mot omik vilof fidön adelo in gadacem at smalik. 10. Bumamasel obsik no vilom denu bumön juli in lif oka*) lölik. 11. Jikukel obsik kukof peilasupi gudikünо, ab no mekof omi viliko. 12. No spatob adelo, ibo no labob timi.

EXERCISE IV.

1. Good morning! ("I wish you" is understood, which is the reason of the accusative case.) What, still in bed? How are you, my dear sir? 2. I thank you, very well; and you? 3. Do you want to take a walk today? 4. Is the weather fine? 5. Where are my boots? 6. Do you (ye) see that horse which the cavalry-man rides? 7. Do the horsemen please her better than the hunters? 8. Don't your sisters go to church? 9. Where in this city does (can) one buy the best hats and caps? 10. What do your many horses eat? 11. How many men speak the world language? 12. Which scholar does the teacher praise the most?

1. Bukil at li-lönom ole? Li-si u li-no? 2. Kim no golom viliko al glüg? 3. Tidel no li-lobom duti pulas? 4. Hät ola nulik limödo kostom? 5. Kostom doabs mäl u vel; e li-olik, läd obik? 6. Ligletik (*or* lio gletik) lehäts binoms, kelis jevalels at laboms. 7. Anna binof jipul lejönik e so vomik; jiblod ofik Margaretil i li-ba? 8. Li-Margaretil? O no, binof hetlik e luvomik. 9. Stom vedom badik; li-lilols töti? 10. Logobs bödasmabedis mäl su bims gada nöka olik e bali us su smabim. 11. Fat olik li-smokom zigadis u smazigadis. 12. Kis binom**) läb! Li-binom läbikum kel lödom ledomi u kel lödom ludomi?

*) *i. e.* his own, the same person who is the subject of the sentence; *oma*, his, would signify somebody else's, than the subject.

**) The logical subject, which is the governing one in Volapük, in this sentence is *läb*. Hence *binom*, not *binos*, as the grammatical subject *kis* would require.

EXERCISE V.

1. Goethe is and will be the great master of German poetry. 2. Has your brother seen the superb church buildings in France, Germany and Russia, when he traveled there. 3. Had the servant given the books to the architect? 4. No, sir; but he will give them to him as soon as he (will have) has got them himself. 5. Have you seen the pyramids of Egypt? 6. Yes, my young lady, we have seen them; (one has said) it has been said, that it is*) the oldest buildings of mankind. 7. Will Volapük become a language of the whole world? 8. Whence did ye come? Whither do ye go? 9. Out of the caterpillar, that you saw yesterday in our garden, there will soon be a butterfly. 10. The waitress will bring you coffee at once, as soon as the cook has made it. 11. The serving-man John will get eight or nine marks for his work week after next. 12. Will not the large snakes eat our fish?

1. Ägüpän, Herodotus sagom, äbinom län ägüpänelas. 2. Jidünel elemof adelo fitis plo doabs jöl; mot it esagof osi**) obe. 3. Lusänels obizugoms tiedi, flentels kafi, deutels bili. 4. Kiöp poedal elödom, keli menad milagom? 5. Lusänel igivom obe smazigadis bizugik. 6. Dom lufata obik älabom in stöks tel cemis zül, smacemis jöl e kuki bal. 7. Sosus ukömols, ogivob oles bukis kil nöka obik. 8. Bötel äblinom vini blode obik, plo kel ädanom omi e ägolom. 9. Flentels id elaboms poedalis. 10. Cheops ägüpänel ebumom piri gletikün. 11. No ekömom nog, bi no elabom timi. 12. Jveizels, kelis älogobs edelo, äpükoms pükis tel, deutiki***) e flentiki, ab no lusäniki.

EXERCISE VI.

1. This shoe (has been made) is made of most excellent leather. 2. In the morning coffee with milk is drunk, at noon meat is eaten, in the evening bread and butter (*literally* butter-bread) with fruit. 3. In a single hour ten letters can be written by no one. 4. That tone is too low, wherefore it can hardly be heard at the door of the room. 5. At night the sound fortunately is always heard much farther than in the daytime. 6. Drink is with difficulty done without by men, food more easily. 7. Unfortunately the hunter's wife has been shot, (without that help could be brought her) without any possibility of bringing her help. 8. My friend's house at the gate had been insured nineteen years ago for 40,000 dollars. 9. Rome was not built in one day. 10. The victory is ours, but five hundred of ours†) have been killed in one battle. 11. The enemies were conquered and 2480 of them were driven back to the city. 12.

*) *Binoms*, because the logical subject is *bumots*.
**) *Osi*, not *omi*, because it has reference to the whole preceding sentence, which is considered as a neuter.
***) Declined, because it stands alone in the place of a noun.
†) *Obsikas* is declined, because it is used as a noun.

Thirteen stags had been shot day before yesterday in our forest, and tomorrow more than twenty will be killed.

1. Buts e juks pamekoms de skit. 2. Tal palödom fa plu ka balmil foltum balion mens. 3. In düps tel neflens pävikodoms, e mans veltum velselud omas pifunoms in pug bifü fot. 4. Tonod no li-polilom vemo fagiko in nebel? 5. Mans balselul ko yagadogs mäl pelogoms neito in pomagad nebü dom flena olik. 6. Kelöp pasmokos, i padlinos. 7. Pened podesedom odelo foviko. sosus pupenem. 8. Glikels pävikodoms fa romels, ab romels ya büfü yels telmil fa deutels. 9. Man pöfik nelabom valikosi; labom töbo bodi al fidön, kelkod yuf mutom pablinön ome. 10. Doms te nemödik äkanoms pabumön ayelo in zif obas gletik, kel palödom nu fa mens jölsetelmil kiltum lulsefol. 11. Tied pobizugom egelo fa lusänels plo vendelafid, ab töbo fa flentels. 12. Adelo volapük papükom ya fa mens plu ka lulsmil.

EXERCISE VII.

1. Be it so! Every man must speak the truth. 2. Tell me everything, that ye have heard. 3. Let all soldiers fight valiantly for the country! 4. Will you please stay with our sister a moment! 5. Today I have not time, it is already a quarter to eight. 6. I assure you that I have written this letter nine times already. 7. Pardon, please, if I disturb you. 8. Which day (of the month) did we have yesterday? *or* What day (of the month) was it yesterday? 9. It was the 31st. 10. In the same time the soldiers had shot for the 87th time. 11. Ten times reading*) is not yet enough. 12. Do not eat the fruit, for in the first place it is not ripe yet, and in the second place you are not in good health.

1. Solats lanimälik no nelabomsöz zibi e dlini. 2. Zifs mödik pebumoms telidno. 3. Esagob ome ya tumna, das podanom fa nek plo atos. 4. Pakomiposöz lanimälko plo fatän. 5. Deutels evikodoms kilna in laf telid yelatuma at: in yel balmil jöltum mälsefol, in yel balmil jöltum mälsemäl ed in yels balmil jöltum vels e velsebal. 6. No olemob domi in zif, ibo balido kostom doabs telsefolmil e telido no oblibob is in Melop. 7. Del kimid binos adelo? 8 Düp kimid binos? 9. Binos ya düp balsebalid (*or* balsebal) e foldil bal. 10. Blibolös nog timilo e fösefolös obis, das ökömol odelo al zendelafid; no visitol obis säto ofen. 11. Fögivolös! No kanob adelo, bi labobs lievayagi gletik, ab ovisitob olis uvigo. 12. Givolöd lulelis tel pla balsel bal jipule at!

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*) Note that Volapük uses the infinitive form of the verb as a noun, not the participle, as is done in English.

EXERCISE VIII.

1. Brave champions are honored by all nations. 2. After working, one is generally hungry and thirsty. 3. What do you usually eat afterwards? 4. The ancient Germans used to drink a great deal of wine. 5. This sentence is sufficiently simple, so that you should have understood it. 6. Would he not have come long ago, if he had not had a hundred different things to do? 7. Of course I should go to the theater, if I had time. 8. Deers would have been shot by the hundred this year, if the hunters had hit better. 9. Every fifth one of the soldiers has been killed, because two hundred were killed out of a thousand. 10. That tone was heard four times by each one of us all. 11. Those nations have ever been the happiest, that were continually united. 12. In whichever direction we look, we see instances of God's goodness.

1. Älonedoböv penedi obik, ab peneds lonedikün no binoms egelo gudikün*). 2. Fötüt aibinom kukel gudikün, äs nelüm aibinom kavamasel gudikün. 3. Ägoloföv vädelo al teat ko jifien okik, if älabof-la e moni e timi. 4. A mils neflens ökömomsöv ini fatän obsik, if no ovikodobs-la. 5 Ägoloböv suemiko al zif, if no älabob-la vobi kilik al dunön. 6. Flen obik äsagom obe, das apod a kilid apodabima gletikün in pomagad omik no nog äbinom madik. 7. Ko gälod gletikün visitoböv nöki olik, if binom-la domo. 8. Nelijels ailöfoms velati mödiko. 9. Äbinosöv**) stim lanimälikeles pafunön plo fatän. 10. Lusänels aidlinoms tiedi se gläts, deutels se bovils. 11. Puls lödoms a vel cemis doma gletik, kel pebumom nebü jui omas. 12. God nedalös! Ibinosöv jönik, ab no äkanos binön!

EXERCISE IX.

1. The earth turns around its axis in 24 hours, and about the sun in 365¼ days. 2. Those machines are moved by steam. 3. Our machine operator has struck himself on the hand. 4. Let whomsoever can save himself! 5. She has sent a letter to herself in Volapük. 6. He smiled himself, when I told him that they will come yet today. 7. This has been a dear victory; there are 700 dead and more than 2000 wounded counted. 8. Bring my friend the glass bought yesterday without breaking it, I pray. 9. We have bathed (ourselves) eight days in the river or in the lake with the sons of our neighbor. 10. On the seashore the water of the rivers mingles with the water of the sea. 11. See there a needy and sick man! 12. I believe that this***) gentleman and lady have seen each other before.

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*) Notice, that the second clause in English implies a condition: "if it were not true that the longest letters," etc.

**) The conditional clause is implied in the phrase "to be killed"=if they were killed.

***) *Ats* is used in the plural, because it refers to both nouns = *söl at e läd at.*

1. Äs tal, sol i tulom zü xab okik. 2. Mit pekuköl binom saunikum ka no pekuköl. 3. Neflens pevikodöl äniloms läni obsik. 4. Vin pemigik ko vat obinom saunikum ole; sumob it omi. 5. Flen obik nilöl ägivom nami okik obe nen pükön. 6. Nilels nilikün no kapäloms balvotiki is, ibo pükoms pükis difik. 7. Flen obik äsavom oki se vat. 8. No banolsöd olsi adelo in mel! 9. Mens daiebik no voboms gudiko. 10. Vikodön oki binos vikod gletikün, ab i sugiv fikulikün. 11. Stun menas äbinom gletik, ven älogoms pesavölis nilü jol. 12. Flumavat valik no migom oki ko vat mela.

EXERCISE X.

1. Not a week passes without work: both Monday and Thursday we have working in the garden, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday we work at home, only Sundays and great holidays is it permitted us to rest. 2. The year is divided into four seasons and each season in three months. 3. Winter commences with the beginning of December, spring with March, summer with June, autumn with September. 4. The division of the calendar is another, for according to the calendar we count for instance summer from June 21st until September 23d, though already in the first weeks of June the heat frequently gets to be great and already in the beginning of September the weather becomes fall-like. 5. A quartet of university students is now singing in our city, one of whom is a good solo singer. 6. Geography describes the earth and investigates the present condition both of the earth in general and the separate countries; geology is the basis of geography and explores the causes of its condition. 7. My friend's mother has given him a large share of her possession. 8. His uncle is a professor of medicine. 9. At our university there are many more theologians than jurists. 10. What do natural-scientists study? 11. They study physics and chemistry, mineralogy, botany and zoology; they study also mathematics, without an understanding of which natural science cannot be thoroughly grasped. 12. The mind of man needs rest and obtains it through sleep.

1. Kukön zibi binos lebalik vobel balüdelik, keli dälobs. 2. Fögivolös, söl, das no äkömob ädelo; ifögetob löliko düpi lulüdelik. 3. Gleflen omik binom men gudik, ab no edatuvom zelado günapuri. 4. Tikav binom dil filosopa. 5. Blod olik li-studom pükavi u gletavi? 6. Niver obsik enumom nog nevelo so mödikis studelis godava äs in lafavel at. 7. Balüdo in tim obsik nat sola ekanom pastudön stabiko. 8. Lukilogam zifa olsik de loveg ovi belem nilelik binom lejönik. 9. In nifatim nifos e gladajukon, in flolatim plökon flolis. 10. Gabs et liegik laboms labedis gletik in Nugän. 11. Vobel at pöfik pefedugom dub pöf okik al tifön. 12. Li-logols binis et geilik len jols flumik?

EXERCISE XI.

1. In Australia there are neither monkeys nor foxes, on the whole no animals of prey, but in the other parts of the earth there are no pouch animals except some few in America. 2. Berlin, the chief city of Germany, is situated in the North German plain. 3. Stettin lies northeast from Berlin, Leipzig on the contrary southwest. 4. Has the time of life of men grown longer in our century? 5. The North American agricultural implements are much better than those of the Europeans. 6. It is a widespread error that England lies further north than Northern Germany. 7. The savageness of Africans and Australians has often been exaggerated. 8. In the summer of this year we shall travel to the county of Glatz, the beautiful mountain country of Silesia. 9. The members of the third grade have returned by railroad, those of the second on the contrary walked back on foot. 10. Cato always used to say: "Carthage must be destroyed". 11. A change of time has been made yesterday by all the railroads. 12. The mountain ranges of Spain are much higher than those of Saxony.

1. Glebelems melopik setenoms nolüsulüdo, silopiks lefüvesüdo. 2. Bels geilikün de Cordilleras Sulümelopa binoms filabels. 3. Glezif Bayäna seistom mets lultum ove mel, ut Späna mältum. 4. In balsul yela balmil foltum zülsetel Columbus ädatüvom Melopi. 5. Danü flenöf nöka olik ätuvob slupöpi in kaföp nilikün du stom bädik ädelo. 6. Julels gesagoms sotimo tidele nen meditön. 7. Vendelo büfü mated in teldik zif e pag deutik domöm taimik e glätik nog paidiblekom bifü domayan. 8. Türänafot paivisitom väyelo fa foginels lemödik. 9. Gletam labedas kolunik nelijelas sis yelatum büfik binom stunik. 10. Kinän deutik evöbom labedi lovemelik oka gletikün in Lefüfikop. 11. Vesuvius Täla binom lebalik filabel dunik fimäna yulopik. 12. Cinän labom ninlödelis mödikum ka Yulop lölik.

EXERCISE XII.

1. Anna's father remembers having seen a lady dressed in a new black silk dress and a yellow straw hat, when he landed in New York on the fourth of July 1870. 2. The Cavendish's have always been prominent in the history of England. 3. I am too sick to call on your mother this week. 4. You see the sparrows on that tree, don't you? 5. Yes, sir, I do, and I believe there are at least fifteen. 6. You have written Messrs. Braun & Co., have you not? 7. No, sir, but I shall today. 8. You are not going to school tomorrow, are you? 9. Yes, gentlemen, indeed we are! 10. Send me a can of milk, but do assure yourself that the milk can is cleaned, before you pour in the milk. 11. The state of Pennsylvania is much larger than the kingdom of Saxony. 12. Men had once few needs; but the needs and wishes of the present men are daily getting more numerous, although one could be satisfied with less.

1. Balmil jöltum jölsejöl mälul telsid düp mälid gödela jiblod obik, kel ämotof in zif London, obinof bäledik yels kil. 2. Binos läbik das no ebinoms mödiks Warren Hastings's (Hèstings Uórn) in Nidän. 3. Dokel Johnson (Cónsn) Samuel, bukel mäkabik balida vödabuka nelijik, ädeilom in yel balmil veltum jölsefol. 4 Li-evüdol ya fleni olik? 5. Si, läd obik. 6. Li-okömom adelo? 7. Si, okömom zelado avendelo, e sosus unakömom okeblinob omi al visitön oli. 8. Deblinolöd fladi vina se kav e pladolöd vinaglätis fol su tab in gad. 9. Binom so nelümik, das klödob das okanob-la dlinön keni lölik sägo de vat somik, keli zif New Orleans givom one. 10. Sulüdo de tat Texas püblig Mexico seistom, kele älönom vöno. 11. Vat binom zesüdik in dom alik al dlinön, vatükön e kukön; tim okömom nevelo, kelüp okanon nelabön omi. 12. Men alik nedom kemeni okik, bi nek kanom mökön valikosi soalik.

EXERCISE XIII.

Stockholm, April 30, 1887.

Walter Jones, Esq., Milwaukee.

We have received an order of 2000 dollars from Messrs. Leroy & Jerome in your city. Not knowing these gentlemen at all, we beg you to investigate whether they enjoy a large credit at home. We promise you in advance, that we shall use carefully your communication and assure you that it would be a great pleasure for us to be able to serve you in a similar case.

We are yours, most sincerely,

Lind & Hageby.

Milwaukee 1887 lulul 26d.

Söles Lind e Hageby, Stockholm.

No kanob givön oles nuni fümik dö tedadom penömodöl in pened olsik de 30d mula büfik. Söls Leroy e Jerome laboms lemacemi gletik in glesüt zifa, ab nolob nosi tefü monameds omsik. Konsälob oles penön söle Belmar in Chicago, kel labom fetanis tedik ke oms sis yels mödumik.

Spelob das okanob binön pöfüdikum oles votikna.

Divodikün olsik,

Walter Jones.

EXERCISE XIV.

American Advertising.

One night last winter enormous posters had been pasted on the walls of New York, on which was printed in gigantic letters: THE PRESIDENT....MURDERED. But when those walking along came nearer,

they could read other words in much smaller letters, so that the entire announcement was as follows:

THE PRESIDENT would have been MURDERED
by cold and dampness,
if he had not worn for two years
James Wight's woolen shirts, 31 New Street.

Pokaglok nedelidik.

Söl sembal, laböl senedi feinik, äkömom vöno in lemacem glokatedela de Wien ed ädesidom das päjonoms-la ome pokagloks golüdik völadas difik. Älemom bali plo maks tum ed ämogolom. Pos minuts nemödik ägekömom, sagöl das äbizugom gloki*) jönikum. Äsevälom bali de maks teltum luls e äsagom glokatedele: "Egivob ya ole makis tum, eko glok de maks tum, keli gegivob ole, sikodo debob nog makis luls". Äpelom makis lul okik e glokatedel äkitom noati, danöl milna bonedeli nulik.

*) Note that *glok* means "timepiece", *i. e.* both "watch" and "clock", and that it is not necessary to state but once that the story is about a *pokaglok* pocket timepiece.

VOLAPÜK-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

☞The vowels ä, ö, ü are arranged as independent letters, following immediately after a, o and u respectively.

A.

a each (before numeral adverbs)
ab but
abu on the contrary
abüzendelo this forenoon
adelo today
aibonedel regular customer
aikel whoever
aikelöp wherever
aikelüp whenever
al to
alik every, each
alim everyone
anik any, some
ans some (persons)
apod apple
as as, in the capacity of
at this, the latter
avendelo this evening, tonight
avigo this week
ayelo this year
ädelo yesterday
Ägüpän Egypt
ägüpänel an Egyptian
ägüpänik Egyptian
äl toward (a place)
äs as, like
äsif as if

B.

ba possibly, I suppose, probably
bad badness, evil
badik evil
badlik bad
bakön bake
bal one
balad union
baladik united, harmonious
balam agreement
balid first
balido firstly, in the first place
balik simple
balion million
balna once
balnik of one kind
balo at once

bals ten
balsebalul (*babul*) November
balsel a ten ($10-bill)
balsetelat dozen
balsetelul (*batul*) December
balsnalik taking place ten
balsul October [times
baludel scholar in the first
balul January [grade
balüdel Sunday
balüdo for the first time
balüm solo
balvotik each other
balvoto reciprocally
banön bathe
Bayän Bavaria
bälebukat antiquarian book-
bäled age [store
bäledat antiquity
bäledik old, aged
beatik happy, blessed
bed bed
beg prayer
begin beginning
beginön begin
begön pray, beg
bel mountain
belem mountain range
belemalän mountain country
Beljän Belgium
beno well, good (adv.)
benovip well-wishes, congratu-
bepenön describe [lation
bevü between, among
bevünetik international
bevüno meanwhile
bi because
bib bible
bid mode, kind, species
bifo ahead, in front
bifü (before a vowel *bif*) before (in place), in front of
bil beer
bim tree
binön be
biseo in advance, beforehand
bisiedal president (of a repub-
bisiedel presiding officer [lic)
bizugik excellent
bizugön prefer
blägik black
bled leaf, journal
blefik brief
blekön to break
blibön remain, stay
blinön bring
blod brother
blöf proof
blud blood
bluf test, sample
bluk brook
blüf trial, attempt
boad wood (material)
bod bread
bofik both
bolit politics
boned order, a thing ordered
bonedam order (action), sub-
scription
bonedel, customer, subscriber
bos something
bov platter
bovil cup
böb pocketbook

böd bird
böladön to charge, debit
bötel waiter
bufü (before a vowel *buf*) before (in quality), ahead of
buk book
bukakolet library
bukakoletel librarian
bukam bookkeeping
bukatedam bookstore
bukel author (of a book)
bum building (action)
bumamasel architect
bumatabel builder, carpenter
bumot building (completed)
bumön to build
but boot
büd order, command
büfik former, preceding
büfo before (conjunction)
büfü (before a vowel *büf*) before (in time), previous
bükel printer
bükön to print
bün pear
büzendel forenoon [to, ago

C.

cad office (function)
calel officer
can merchandise
cil position (employment)
cän change (money)
cem room, chamber
cen change
cif chief, leader, director
cifal general manager
cifel head of a department
cil child
cin machine
Cinän China
cog joke, fun, wit
cöd justice
cödel justice, judge

D.

da through (a place)
dabalik single, separate
dadük education
dagetön attain, reach
dalebön be in need, be poor
dalön dare
dan thanks
danön to thank
danü thanks to
das that
dat so that, in order that
datikön excogitate, invent
datuvön invent
datüvön discover
davestigön explore
dälön permit, allow
de from, of
deb debt
deblinön bring out, fetch
debön owe

deilön die
del day
delidik dear, high-priced
delids cost, expenses
deliko daily
delo in the daytime
denu again
denuam repetition
desänön intend
desedön send off
desidön desire, ask
desin purpose
det right (hand)
detül detail, retail
Deut(än) Germany
deutel a German
deutik German
dibik deep
diblekön break to pieces
difik different
dil part
dilo partly
din thing, object
dis under
diseinü for the purpose of
disik lower
diso below
disopenüd signature
disopenön to sign
distukön destroy
disü below
divodik devoted
dled fear
dlefön hit
dlin a drink
dlinön to drink
do although
doab dollar
dog dog
dokel doctor
dol pain
dom house
domo at home
domöm household goods
dot doubt
dö of, about, regarding
du while, during
dub through, by means of
dugön direct, lead
dukön to guide
dun act, deed
dunan agent
dunik active
dünön act, do
dut industry (application)
dutik industrious
dün service
dünan servant
dünel domestic servant
düp hour

E.

e (before vowels *ed*) and, *e - e* both — and
edelo day before yesterday
egelo always
ek somebody
eko see here, here is
et that (pronoun)
evelo ever

F.

fa by
fablüd factory
fag farness, distance
fagik far
fal fall, case
falim failure (commercial)
falo in case (conjunction)
fat father
fatän fatherland, native
fäg capacity, ability [country
feb trade (occupation)
fed federation, alliance
fedugön mislead, seduce
fegebön consume
fegolön pass away, perish
feil field (cultivated)
feilöm agricultural implements
feinik fine, distinguished
fenik tired
fetan connection
fiam firm (commercial)
fid meal
fidön eat
fied fidelity, faithfulness
Fikop Afrika
fikopel an African
fikopik African
fikulik difficult
fil fire
filabel volcano
filosop philosophy
fim firmness
fimän mainland, terra firma
fin end, conclusion
fined finger
fino finally, at last
fit fish
flad bottle
flapön strike
flen friend
flenöf friendliness, amiability
Flenät(än) France
flentel Frenchman
flentik French
flenüg friendship
flitön fly
flodön freeze, feel cold
flol flower
flolatim spring (season)
flotön freeze, form ice
fluk fruit (anything that
flukatim autumn, fall [grows)
flum river
foet savage
foetöf wildness
foginel foreigner
fol four
foldil quarter
folna four times
fols forty
folul April
folüdel Wednesday
folüm quartet
fot forest, wood
fovik rapid, quick
fovo, foviko quickly, at once
foxaf fox
fögetön forget
fögivön forgive

föseför assure
fran franc (money)
fugön flee
fulik full
funön kill
fut foot
futel walker
futelön walk, go afoot
futo afoot
fütik future
fümik precise, positive
füsüd physics, natural phi-
füt foot (measure) [losophy

G.

gab Count, Earl
gabef county
gad garden
gadel gardner
gadöm garden tools
gased journal, gazette
gasin gas
gäl joy
gälod pleasure
gälön rejoice
gebön use
gedlanön drive back, repulse
gegivön return (give back)
geilik high
gekömön return (come back)
gepükön to answer
gesagön to reply
getön get, receive
gevegön return (to journey
gianik gigantic [back)
git law, right, justice
gitav jurisprudence
gitavel jurist
givön give
glad ice
gladajuk skate
gladajukön to skate
glaf sword
glät glass
gleflen bosom friend, intimate
glem grain, cereals [friend
glen grain (kernel)
glesüt principal street
glet greatness, size
Gletabritän Great Britain
gletam increase
gletav mathematics
gletik great, large
glezif capital city
glid greeting, salutation
Glik(än) Greece
glikel a Geeek
glikik Greek
glofön grow
glok timepiece, clock, watch
glök bell
glüg church
glünik green
God God
godav theology
godavel theologian
gok cock
golön go
golüd gold

golüdik of gold, golden
gonön run
gödel morning
gödelo in the morning
gön favor
gud goodness
gudik good
gudlik kind
gudöf kindness
gul angle
gun coat
gün gun

H.

hät hat
hetik hateful, detestable
hetlik ugly
hit heat
hitatim summer
hol mile

I.

i (before vowels *id*) also
ib, *ibo* for, because
if if
ifi even if
in in
ini into
is here
isa hence
isi hither
isik this, the present
it self

J.

jad shade
jafön create
jäf business
jek fright
jel shelter, protection
jen fact, history
jenön take place, happen
jeval horse
jevalel cavalry-man
jiblod sister
jibötel waitress
jidog bitch
jidünel maid servant
jifit spawner
jiflen female friend
jigok hen
jil female (of animals)
jimatel wife
jinök aunt
jip sheep
jipul girl
jireg queen
jison daughter
jistäg hind
jit shirt
jitidel female teacher

jivobel laboring woman
Jlesän Silesia
jol shore, bank
jonön show, point
jöl eight
jöls eighty
jölul August
jönik beautiful, handsome
jötön close, end, conclude, stop
juitön enjoy
juk shoe
jul school
julel scholar
jutön shoot
jü till, until (prep.)
jüs until (conj.)
Jveiz(än) Switzerland
jveizel a Swiss
jveizik Swiss

K.

ka than
kad card
kadem academy
kaf coffee
kaföp café
kalam calculation, account
kaled calendar
kalod cold
kalön calculate
kam plain (surface)
kanitel singer
kanitön sing
kanön be able, can
kap head
kapäl intelligence
kapälön understand
kapälüb understanding
kat cat
katad capital (money)
katil kitten
kautik careful, prudent
kav cellar
kavamasel host
käd cash
ke, see *ko*
keblinön bring along
kel (*kelof*, *kelos*) who, which,
kelkod for which reason [that
kelöp where
kelüp when
kemen fellow-man
ken can, gallon
kid kiss
kiem chemistry
kif, feminine form of *kim*
kik key
kikod why?
kikön to look
kil three
kilid third
kilik triple
kilna thrice
kils thirty
kilsebalid thirtyfirst
kiludel scholar of the third [grade
kilul March
kilüdel Tuesday
kim who?
kimid which (in order)?
kimik what kind of a?

kinün realm, empire
kinön dare, have courage
kiof, feminine form of *kiom*
kiom which? what?
kios, neutral form of *kiom*
kiöp where?
kiöpa whence?
kiöpi whither?
kis, neutral form of *kim*
kit receipt (for money, etc.)
kiüp where?
klad class
klebön to paste
klif cliff, rock
klig war
klil clearness, lucidity
klim vice
klinön to clean
klop crop, harvest
klot dress
klotön to dress
klöd faith, belief
klödat credit
klödön believe
klöf cloth
klub club, association, society
ko (before o *ke*) with
kod cause, reason
kodön to cause
kol toward (a person)
kolun colony
kolunik colonial
komip combat, fight
komipel combatant, champion
komipön to fight
komü in the presence of, before
kon story, relation
konsülön advise
konsülem congress
kop body
kostön cost
kotenik content
köl color
kömön come
kön corn
kösel cousin
kötön cut (with edge-tools)
kritik christian
kud care
kuk kitchen
kukel a cook
kukön to cook
kuliv culture, civilization
küb cube

L.

lab property
labed possession
labön have
lad heart
ladet address (direction)
laf a half
lafab alphabet
lafayel semester
lafik halt
lainik woolen
lak lake
lam arm
lan soul
laned country (not city)
lanedat agriculture
lanim spirit, force

lanimäl courage, bravery
lanimälik brave
lapin rapine, prey
lapinanim predatory animal
latik late, tardy
lä near by
läb fortune, luck, happiness
läbik fortunate, happy
läbo fortunately
läd lady, Mrs.
län land
länön to land
lätik latter, last
lebalik sole, only, unique
lebeno very well
leböb bank, banking house
ledik red
ledom palace, castle
lefulnik complete
lefüd east
Lefüdän Orient
legletik enormous, immense
lehät helmet
leig equality
lejönik beautiful, handsome
lekan art
lekanel artist
lel iron
lelit lightning
lelod railway
lemacem store
lemasel grand master
lemön buy, purchase
len by the side of, on
lenad learning
leno not at all, by no means
lenun advertisement
leod order, arrangement
lep monkey
lesagön assert, assure
lesi yes indeed !, certainly
lesin crime
lesöl great lord
lestim esteem, great respect
letön let, allow
leül oil
leyan gate
lib liberty, freedom
lieg wealth, richness
liegik wealthy, rich
liev hare, rabbit
lif life
lifön live
lifüp lifetime
liko how ?
likóf quality, condition
lil ear
liladön read
lilön hear
lim limb, member
limep emperor
limödik how many ?
lineg tongue
linü around, about
lit light
liv delivery, absolution
lob praise
lobön to praise
log eye
logön see, look
lol rose
lom home
lon law
loned length

lonedik long
lonedotimo long ago
lonedön lengthen, prolong
lot guest
loted hotel
lotöp inn
love across [*belaloveg*)
loveg pass (mountain pass
lovemelik transmarine
lovik low (not loud)
lödön inhabit, dwell, live
löf love
löfik beloved, dear
löflik lovely, agreeable
löfön to love
lölik entire, whole
lömib rain
lönön belong to
löpik upper, superior
löpo above (adv.)
löpü above (prep.), over
Löstän (*Löstakin*) Austria
lubov plate
ludom cottage, hut
luf grape
lufat step-father
lufidön devour, eat (of ani-
lugivön lend [mals)
luhät cap
luimik wet
lukilogam view, outlook
lukomed advertising dodge
lul five
lulel a five ($5-bill)
lulid fifth
luls fifty
lulul May
lulüdel Thursday
lupab caterpillar
Lusän Russia
lusänel a Russian
lusänik Russian
lustom storm, tempest
lut air
luum less
luüno at least
luvomik effeminate, old-
lüen degree [womanish
lüfat father-in-law
lüg mourning
lüxam luxury, extravagance

M.

ma in accordance with
madik ripe, mature
maf measure
mafod moderation
mag image, drawing, picture
mak mark (money)
mal mark, sign
malädik sick
malädöfik sickly
man man
manäl manliness
masel master
mat marriage
mated wedding
matel husband
mägön to be allowed to, may
mäkabik celebrated
mäl six

mäls sixty
mälul June
mälüdel Friday
me with, by means of
mebön remind
medin medicine
medinav medical science
meditön meditate, consider, reflect
meid meadow
meil meal, flour
mekön make, accomplish
mel sea
Melop America
melopel an American
melopik American
mem memory
memön remember, recollect
men man, human being
menad humanity, mankind
menäl humanity, benevolence
menälik humane
menik human
met meter (measure)
migön mix
mil thousand
milagön admire
mileg butter
milegabod buttered bread, bread and butter
milig milk
milit army, military
milna a thousand times
min mineral
minav mineralogy
minut minute
mit meat
mod mode, manner, method
mofo away
mofön drive
mon money
monitel horseman, rider
monitön ride horseback, be mounted
mot mother
motöf birth
motön bear, give birth to
möb furniture
möd numerousness, multitude
mödik many, numerous
mödo much
mödumiks several
mög possibility
mögik possible
mökön prepare (make up)
mölodön to murder
mön wall
mud mouth
muf movement
mufam motion
mufön move
mul month
mun moon
musig music
mutön be obliged to, must
mül mill
mütön compel, force

N.

na, (before vowels *nag*) after (conj.), when
nad needle
naf ship
nakömön arrive
nam hand
namapen handwriting

namät manufacture
namun trade (work)
nat nature
natav natural science
natavel naturalist
nägön sew
nebel valley
nebü (before a vowel *neb*) by the side of, beside, next to
ned need, necessity
nedalön forbid, prohibit
nedelidik cheap
nedet left (hand)
nedön need, have need of
nedut laziness, idleness
nefikulik easy
neflen enemy
negelo at no time
negit wrong, injustice
neif knife
neit night
neito at night
nek no one
nelabön do without, want, miss
neläbo unfortunately
Nelij(än) England
nelijel Englishman
nelijik English
nelüm thirst
nelümik thirsty
nem name
nemödik not much, a little, few
nemön call, name
nen without
nendas without (conj.)
nesiön deny, refuse
net nation
nev nerve
nevelo never
ni — ni neither — nor
nid brilliancy
Nidän India
nidänel Hindu
nidian Indian (American)
nif snow
nifatim winter
nifos it snows
nig ink
nil vicinity
nilel neighbor
nilik near
nilön approach
nilü near, close by
nim animal
nimav zoology
nindilam division
nindilön divide
ningifön pour in
ninlödel inhabitant
nisul island
niver university
no no
noat bill, invoice
noät banknote, bill
nog yet, still
nol knowledge
nolön know
nolüd north
Nolüdeut North Germany
nolülefüd north east
Nolümelop North America
nolümelopik North American
nom rule
nomik normal, regular

nonik no, none
nos nothing
not announcement, advertisement
novo, *li-novo* is it not so?
nög egg
nök uncle
nömodön mention, name
nöt nut
nu now
nud nose
Nugän Hungary
nuik present, existing
nulik new
num number
numön to count
nun information
nunön inform
nün communication

O.

ob I
obik my
obs we
obsik our
odelo tomorrow
of she
ofen often, frequently
ofik her
ofs they (women)
ofsik their
ok himself, herself
okik his own, her own
oks themselves
oksik their own
ol thou, you
olik thy, your
ols ye, you
olsik your
om he
omik his
oms they (men)
omsik their (men's)
on one, some one
onik one's
ons you
onsik your
os it
ot the same
ove above (in place)
ovi over
ovü over (motion)
ö ah! what!

P.

pab butterfly
pag village
pakön to spread
pam palm-tree
pat particularity, speciality
päkön to pack
Pebaltats United States
peil pea
pelön pay
pen pen
pened letter
penön write
pir pyramid
pla instead of

plad place
pladön to place, put
plan plant
planav botany
plä besides, aside from
ple, see *plo*
pled play
pleid pride
plek prayer (to God)
plidön please
plo (before an o *ple*) for
plofed professor
plon complaint
plökön pluck
plöp success
plu more
plüdön to like
po after (in place), behind
poed poetry (the art)
poedal great poet
poedel poet (in general)
pok pocket
pokaglok watch
polön carry
pom fruit (tree fruits)
pon bridge
pop people
pos after (in time)
poso afterwards
pot post, mail
potastit post office
pozendel afternoon
pöf poverty
pöfik poor
pöfüd advantage, usefulness
pöfüdik useful
pök fault
pölub error
pölüd loss
pömetön to promise
pön punishment
pöp paper
pösod person
pötet potato
pötü on the occasion of
pötüt hunger
pötütik hungry
pug battle
pul boy
pur powder
püblig republic
püd peace
pük speech, language
pükav philology
pükön speak

R.

reg king
regakinän kingdom
rel religion
rig origin
Rom Rome
romel a Roman
romik Roman

S.

sab sand
sagön say, tell
sak sack, pouch
sal salt
sam example, *as s.* for in-
sanel physician [stance
sap wisdom
satın silk
saun health
saunik sound, well (in good
savön save, rescue [health)
Saxän Saxony
sägo even
säk question
säto enough, sufficiently
sätön suffice, be enough
se out of, from
sedön send, forward
sefön insure, make safe
segun according to
seistön lie, be situated
seit position
seitön to place, put
sek result, consequence
sel sale
selön sell
sembal some...or other
semik one, a certain
sened an exterior
senön feel
set sentence
setenön extend
sevälön select
sevön know, be acquainted
si yes [with
siäm sense (understanding)
sibinön exist, be
sid seed
sied seat
siedön sit, be seated
sien sense (the five senses)
sif citizen [guished)
sikik prominent (distin-
sikod therefore, consequently
sil heaven, sky
silef silver
Silop Asia
silopik Asiatic
sin sin
sis since
siso since that time
skil skill
skit leather
slaf slave
sleb stair
slep step, grade
slip sleep
sludön resolve, make up one's
slupöp hiding place [mind to
smabed nest
smabel hill
smabim bush, shrub
smabov plate
smacem chamber
smal smallness
smalik small
smazigad cigarette
smek taste (sense)
smel smell
smilön laugh

smokön smoke
smülön smile
snek snake
so so, thus
soalik alone, solitary
sod but (after negation)
sodas so that, in order that
sog society
sogü in the company of
sol sun
solat soldier
som such (noun)
somik such (adj.)
son son
sosus as soon as
sotimo sometimes
söl Sir, Mr.
söt duty
sötön owe it, be one's duty
spad space
spalön spare
spat walk (for pleasure or exercise)
spatön take a walk
spälön save, be saving
Spän Spain
spänel Spaniard
spär sparrow
spelön to hope
spid haste
spidön hurry up
spodön correspond
stab basis, foundation
stabik thorough
stad state, condition
stadön be (in a certain condition)
stam stem, trunk
stanön to stand
stäg hind
stän standard
stedik straight
stel star
stem steam
stemacin steam engine
stenüd strength
stenüdik strong, mighty
step step, footstep
stil stillness
stim honor
stimön to honor
stimü in honor of
stit establishment
stof cloth
stol straw
stom weather
ston stone
stopön stop
stök story (of a house)
stud study
studel student
studön to study
stuk construction
stum instrument, tool
stun astonishment
stül style
stüm esteem
su on
suam sum, total
suemik intelligible
suemiko of course
suemön grasp, comprehend
sufön suffer, endure
sugiv task, lesson
sukön follow, succeed
sulüd south

Sulümelop South America
sulüvesüdo southwesterly
sumön seize, take
suno soon
sup soup
sus over
susi upward
suso up
süd custom, morals
sükön seek, search
sül heaven (spiritual)
sümik like, similar, analogous
süt street
Sved(än) Sweden

T.

ta against
tab table
taim clay
taked rest
takedön to rest
takön be quiet
tal earth
taladil division of the earth
talav geology
taled geography
Talop Australia
talopel Australian
tat state
Tats pebalöl, see *Pebaltats*
Tül(än) Italy
tävön to travel, journey
te only
teat theater
ted trade, commerce
tedadom commercial house, firm
tedel merchant
tedik commercial
tefü concerning, regarding
teg cover
tel two
teldik many a time
telidno for the second place
telido secondly, in the second
telion billion
telna twice
tels twenty
teludel scholar in the second grade
telul February
telüdel Monday
tenal eternity
tenön stretch
tep tempest, storm
ti almost
tid instruction, doctrine
tidel teacher
tidön teach
tied tea
tif theft
tifel thief
tifön steal
tik thought
tikäl mind, spirit
tikam thinking
tikav logic
tikön think
tim time
timil moment, instant
timilo a little while
tlep dread, fright
tlod consolation
tof drop

ton tone, sound
tonab letter (of the alphabet)
tonod sound (physical phenomenon)
top place, locality
töb exertion, trouble
töbo hardly
töt thunder
tu too
tub barrel
tudunön exaggerate
tug virtue
tulön turn
tum hundred
tumna one hundred times
tumnik of hundred kinds
tumik hundredfold
tupön disturb
tut tooth
tuv a find
tuvön to find
Türän Thuringia
tüv discovery

U.

u (before vowels *ud*) or
uf — *ud* either — or
umo more
us there, yonder
usa thence
usi thither
ut that (pronominal noun)
uvigo week after next
ümo most

V.

va whether, if
vab wagon
vaf weapon
vag emptiness
val universe
valadön wait, await
valadöp waiting room
valemo in general
valik all
valiko on the whole
valikos everything
valodik universal, general
vamik warm
vat water
vatöf dampness
vatükön wash
vädelo every day
vädik wrong, incorrect
väl election
väyelo every year
vedön become
veg road
vegön journey, be on the way
veitik wide
vel seven
velat truth
velid seventh
vels seventy
velul July
velüdel Saturday
vemo very
ven when

vendel evening
vendelafid supper
vendelo in the evening
vestigön investigate
vesüd west
vet weight
vetik heavy
vidik broad
vien wind
vietik white
vig week
vikod victory
vikodön conquer
vil will
viliko willingly
vilön be willing, wish
vin wine
vindit vengeance
vip wish
vipön to wish
vised prudence
visit visit
vob work
vobel laborer
vobön to work
vokön to call
vol world
volapük universal language
vom woman
vomik womanly
vomül Miss
vot change, alteration
votik other
votikna some other time
votim another one
votöp change of place, migration
votüp change of time
vöbön acquire
vöd word
vödabuk dictionary
vödalised vocabulary
vög voice
vögön vote
völad value, price
vöniko formerly
vöno once, at one time
vul root
vun wound
vunön to wound
vüdön invite

X.

xab axis
xam examination
xänön ascend
xol ox

Y.

ya already
yag chace, hunt
yagel hunter
yagön to hunt
yam lament
yan door
ye (before vowels *yed*) certainly, probably
yeb grass
yeg object (article)
yel year

yelatim season
yelatum century
yelibik yellow
yudel jew
yuf help
Yulop Europe
yulopel a European
yun youth
yunik young
yunlik youthful

Z.

zad delicacy
zeil aim
zel festival
zeladel holiday
zeladelo on holidays
zen ashes
zendel noon
zendelafid dinner
zendelo at noon
zenod center
zesüd need, necessity
zesüdik necessary
zib food
zid occurrence
zif city
zigad cigar
zil zeal
zit occasion
zitön take place
zöt ticket (not entrance t.), [poster
zugön draw, pull
zun anger
zü around
züd acid
zül nine
zülna nine times
züls ninety
zülul September

ENGLISH-VOLAPÜK VOCABULARY.

☞The reader is reminded that corresponding words, belonging to other parts of speech than those here given, can be easily formed by substituting the proper endings.

A.

ability *fäg*
able *fägik*, be a. *kanön* [*ba*
about (regarding) *dö*, (nearly)
above (adv.) *löpo*, (prep.) [*löpü*, *ove*
accordance, in a. with *ma*
according to *segun*
account (mercantile) *kalam*
acid *züd*
act (deed) *dun*, to a. *dunön*
active *dunik*
admire *milagön*
advance, in a. *biseo*
advertisement *not*, *lenun*
advise *konsälön*
Africa *Fikop* [(time)
after (prep.) *po* (place), *pos*
after (conj.) *na* (before vow-
afternoon *pozendel* [els) *nag*
afterwards *poso*
again *denu*
against *ta*
age *bäled*
agent *dunan*
ago *büfü* (precedes the noun)
agriculture *lanedat*
agricultural implement *feilöm*
aim *zeil*, to a. *zeilön*
air *lut*
all *valik*
allow *dälön*
almost *ti*
alone *soalik*
alphabet *lafab*
already *ya*
also *i* (before vowels *id*)
although *do*
always *egelo*
America *Melop*
among *bevü*
and *e* (before vowels *ed*)
anger *zun*
animal *nim*
announce *notön*
another (noun) *votim*, (adj.) *votik*, a. time *votikna*
answer, to a. *gesagön*, *gepükön*
antiquity *bäledat*
any *anik*
apple *apod*
approach *nilön*
April *folul*
architect *bumamasel*
arm *lam*

around (adv.) *lino*, (prep.) *linü*, *zü*
arrive *nakömön* [*zü*
art *kan*, fine a. *lekan*
artist *lekanel*
as *as*, (like) *äs*, as if *äsif*
Asia *Silop*
aside from *plä*
ask (desire) *desidön*, (question) *säkön*
association *klub* [tion)
assure *lesagön*, *fösefön*
astonishment *stun*
at (near) *nebü*, *len*, (in front of) *bifü*
attain *dagetön* [*bifü*
attempt, to a. *blüfön*
August *jölul*
aunt *jinök*
Australia *Talop*
Austria *Löstän*
author (of a book) *bukel*
autumn *flukatim*
away *mofo*
axis *xab*

B.

bad *badlik*
bake *bakön*
bank *leböb*, river b. *jol*
basis *stab*
bathe *banön*
battle *pug*
Bavaria *Bayän*
be *binön*, (in a certain condition) *stadön*, (exist) *sibinön*
beautiful *jönik*, very b. *lejönik*
because *bi*, *ibo*
become *vedön*
bed *bed*
beer *bil*
before (in place) *bifü*, (in time) *büfü*, (in quality) *bufü*, (=in the presence of) *komü*
before (conj.) *büfo*
beforehand *biseo*
beg *begön*
beggar *lubegel*
begin *beginön*
Belgium *Beljän*
belief *klöd*
bell *glök*
belong *lönön*
below (adv.) *diso*, (prep) *disü*
beside *nebü*
besides *plä*
between *bevü*
bible *bib*
bill (account) *noat*, (bank-bird *böd* [note) *noät*
birth *motöf*
black *blägik*
blessed *beatik*
blood *blud*
body *kop*
book *buk*
boot *but*
born *pemotik*
botany *planav*
both *bofik*, b. — and *e* — *e*
bottle *flad*
box *bog*, (small) *bök*
boy *pul*
brave *laninälik*
bread *bod*

break *blekön*, b. to pieces *di-*
brewery *bilen* [*blekön*
bridge *pon*
brief *blefik*
brilliant *nidik*
bring *blinön*, b. along *keblinön*,
broad *vidik* [b. out *deblinön*
brook *bluk* [*blodel*
brother *blod*, (in an order)
build *bumön*
building *bumat*
bush (shrub) *smabim*.
business *jüf*
but *ab*, (after negation) *sod*
butter *mileg*
butterfly *pab*
buy *lemön*
by *fa*, (near) *lä*

C.

café *kaföp*
calculate *kalön*
calendar *kaled*
call *vokön*, (name) *nemön*
can (gallon) *ken*, I c. *kanob*
cap *luhät*
capital *katad*, (city) *glezif*
card *kad*, playing c. *lukad*
care (looking after) *kud*,
carry *polön* [caution) *kaut*
case *fal*, in c. *falo*
cash *käd*
cat *kat*
caterpillar *lupab*
cause *kod*, to c. *kodön*
cavalry-man *jevalel*
celebrated *mäkabik*
cellar *kav*
center *zenod*
century *yelatum*
certain *zeladik*, a c. *semik*
certainly (expectantly) *ye*,
(answer) *lesi*
chamber *cemil*, *smacem*
champion *komipel*
change *cen*, (money) *cän*, (alteration) *vot*, c. of place *votöp*, c. of time *votüp*
charge (debit) *bölad*
cheap *nedelidik*
chemistry *kiem*
chief *cif*, (adj). expressed by
child *cil* [*le-* or *gle-*
China *Cinän*
christian *kritik*, a c. *krit*
church *glüg*
cigar *zigad*
cigarette *smazigad*
citizen *sif*
city *zif*
civilization *kuliv*
class *klad*
clay *taim*
clean *klinik*, to c. *klinön*
clear (lucid) *klilik*, (loud) *kleilik*, (limpid) *klülik*
clock *glok*
close *kikön*, c. by *nilü*
cloth *klöf*, (material) *stof*
clothes *klotad*

coat *gun*
cock *gok*
coffee *kaf*
coin *kön*
cold (noun) *kalod*, (adj.) *ka-*
colonial *kolunik* [*lodik*
colony *kolun*
color *köl*
combat *komip*
come *kömön*
command *büd*
commerce *ted*
commercial *tedik*
communication *nün*
company *kopan*, (mercantile) *kopanöm*, in the c. of *sogü*
compel *mütön*, be compelled
complaint *plon* [to *mutön*
complete *lefulnik*
comprehend *suemön*
concerning *tefü*
condition *liköf*, *stad*
connection *fetan*
conquer *vikodön*
consequently *sikod*
consider *meditön*
consolation *tlod*
construct *stukön*
consume *fegebön*
content (satisfied) *kotenik*
contrary, on the c. *abu*
cook *kukel*, female c. *jikukel*,
correspond *spodön* [to c. *kukön*
cost, to c. *kostön*
cottage *ludom*
count *numön*, (calculate)
Count (title) *gab* [*kalön*
country (not city) *laned*, native c. *fatän*
courage *lanimäl*, (daring) *kin*
course, of c. *suemiko*
court (persons) *cödef*, (place) *cödöf*, (of a sovran) *kut*
cousin *kösel*
cover *teg*, to c. *tegön*
create *jafön*
credit *klödat*
crime *lesin*, (criminal act)
crop *klop* [*klimadun*
cube *küb*
cup *bovil*
custom *süd*
customer *bonedel*, regular c. *aibonedel*
cut (with edgetools) *kötön*

D.

daily *delik*, (adv.) *vädelo*
dampness *vatöf*
dare *dalön*, (have courage)
daughter *jison* [*kinön*
day *del*, every d. *vädelo*, to-day
daytime, in the d. *delo* [*adelo*
dealer *tedel*, d. in watches *glokatedel*
dear (high priced) *delidik*,
debit *bölad* [(beloved) *löfik*
debt *deb*
December *balsetelul* (*batul*)
decide (make up the mind)
deed *dun* [*sludön*
deep *dibik*
degree *lüen*, *slep*

deliver (free) *livön*
deny *nesiön*
describe *bepenön*
desire *desid*, to d. *desidön*
destroy *distukön*
detail *detül*
devoted *divodik*
devour *lufidön*
dictionary *vödabuk*
die *deilön*
different *difik*
difficult *fikulik*
dinner *zendelafid*
direct (straight) *stedik*, (immediate) *nemedamik*, to d.
discover *datüvön* [*dugön*
discovery *tüv*, *datüv*
distinguished *sikik*, (fine) *fci-*
disturb *tupön* [*nik*
divide *nindilön*
division *nindilam*
do *dunön*, do without *nelabön*
doctor *dokel*
dog *dog*, female d. *jidog*
dollar *doab*
domestic *domik*, (servant) *dü-*
door *yan* [*nel*
doubt *dot*
draw (pull) *zugön*
dread *tlep*
dress *klot*, to d. *klotön*
drink *dlin*, to d. *dlinön*
drive *mofön*, (push) *dlanön*, d. back *gedlanön*
drop *tof*, to d. (fall) *falön*
during *du*
duty *söt*
dwell *lödön*

E.

each *alik*, (before numerals) *a*, e. other *balvotik*, *balvoto*
ear *lil*
earth *tal*
east *lefüd*
easy *nefikulik*
eat *fidön*, (of animals) *lufidön*
education *daduk*
egg *nög*
Egypt *Ägüpän*
eight *jöl*, eighty *jöls*
either *ufik*, e. — or *uf* — *ud*
election *väl*
emperor *limep*
empty *vagik*
end *fin*, to e. *finön*
endure *sufön*
enemy *neflen*
engine *cin*, steam e. *stemacin*
England *Nelij(än)*
English *nelijik*
Englishman *nelijel*
enjoy *juitön*
enormous *legletik*
enough (adj.) *sätik*. (adv.) [*säto*
entire *lölik*
equality *leig*
error *pölub*
especially *pat(ik)o*
establishment *stit*
esteem *stüm*, *lestüm*
eternity *tepal*

Europe *Yulop*
European *yulopik*, a. E. *yulo-*
even (adv.) *sägo* [*pel*
evening *vendel*, in the e. *vendelo*, this e. *avendelo*
ever *evelo*
every *alik*, e. thing *valikos*
evil *bad*, (adj.) *badik*
exaggerate *tudunön*
examination *xam*
example *sam*, for e. *as sam*
excellent *bizugik*
exertion *töb*
existence *sibin*
explore *davestigön*
extend *setenön*
exterior *senedik*, an e. *sened*
eye *log*

F.

fable *fab*
face *logod*
fact *jen*
factory *fablüd* [*falim*
failure *neplöp*, (commercial)
faith (belief) *klöd*, (fidelity)
faithful *fiedik* [*fied*
fall *fal*, (autumn) *flukatim*
false (untrue) *nevelatik*, (unfancy *fän* [faithful) *nefiedik*
far *fagik*, (adv.) *fago*, so f.
father *fat*, f.-in-law *lüfat* [*jünu*
fault (mistake) *pök*
favor *gön*, in f. of *gönü*
fear *dled*
February *telul*
federation *fed*
feel *senön*
festival *zel*
few *nemödiks*
field *fel*, (cultivated) *feil*
fifty *luls*
fight *komip*, to f. *komipön*
finally *fino*
find *tuv*, to find *tuvön*
fine *feinik*, *jönik*
finger *fined*
fire *fil*, (conflagration) *filed*
firm (name) *fiam*, (business) *tedadom*
first *balid*, in the first place *balido*, for the f. time *balüdo*
fish *fit*
five *lul*, a f. ($5-bill) *lulel*
flag *lestän*
flee *fugön*
flour *meil*
flower *flol*
fly (insect) *flitav*, to f. *flitön*
follow *sukön*
food *zib* [*futo*
foot *fut*, (measure) *füt*, afoot
for (prep.) *plo* (before o *ple*)
for (conj.) *bi*, *ibo* [(since) *sis*
forbid *nedälön*
force *näm*, to f. (compel)
foreigner *foginel* [*mütön*
forenoon *büzendel*
forest *fot*
forget *fögetön*
forgive *fögivön*
former *et*, *büfik*, *vönik*

formerly *vöniko*
fortunate *lübik*
fortunately *l' bo*
forty *fols*
forward *föi*, to f. (send) *sedön*, (help along) *födön*
foundation *stab*
four *fol*
fox *foxaf*
franc (money) *fran*
France *Flent(än)*
freedom *lib*
freeze (be cold) *flodön*, (form ice) *flotön*
French *flentik*
Frenchman *flentel*
frequently *ofen*
Friday *mälüdel*
friend *flen*, female f. *jiflen*
friendliness *flenöf*
friendship *flenüg*
fright *tlep*, *jek*
from *de*, (out of) *se*
fruit (in general) *fluk*, (of trees) *pom*
full *fulik*
fund *fün*
further *fülo*, to f. *födön*
furniture *möb*
future *füdik*, the f. *füden*

G.

garden *gad*, g. tools *gadöm*
gardner *gadel*
gas *gasin*
gate *leyan*
general *valodik*, a g. *genal*, in g. *valemo*
geography *taled*
geology *talav*
German *deutik*, a G. *deutel*
Germany *Deut(än)*
get *getön*, (become) *vedön*
gigantik *giänik*
girl *jipul*
give *givön*
glass *glät*
go *golön*, go away *mogolön*
God *God*
gold *golüd*, of g. *golüdik*
good *gudik*
grain (kernel) *glen*, (corn) *glem*
grape *luf*, g. vine *lieb*
grasp *suemön*
grass *yeb*
great *gletik*, G. Britain *Gleta-[britän*
Greece *Glik(än)*
Greek *glikik*, a G. *glikel*
green *glünik*
greet *glidön*
grow *glofön*
guest *lot*
guide *dukel*, to g. *dukön*
guilt *deb*
gun *gün*

H.

half *lafik*, a h. *laf*
hammer *fög*
hand *nam*
handsome *jönik*
handwriting *namapen*
happen *jenön*, *zidön*

happy (fortunate) *läbik*
hard *düfik* [(blessed) *beatik*
hardly *töbo*
hare *liev*
harmonious *baladik*
haste *spid*
hat *hät*
have *labön*
he *om* [*cifel*
head *kap*, h. of a department
health *saun*, in good h. *saunik*
hear *lilön*
heart *lad*
heat *hit*
heaven (sky) *sil*, (spiritual)
heavy *vetik* [*sül*
helmet *lehät*
help *yuf*, to h. *yufön*
hen *jigok*
hence (from here) *isa*, (therefore) *sikod*, (wherefore)
her *ofik*, h. own *okik* [*kelkod*
here *is*, h. is (or are) *eko*
herself (object) *oki*, *oke*, (subj.)
hiding place *slupöp* [*it*
high *geilik*
hill *smabel* [(subj.) *it*
himself (object) *oki*, *oke*,
hind *jistäg*
Hindu *nidänel*
his *omik*, h. own *okik*
history *jen*, (science) *jenav*
hit *dlefön*
hither *isi*
holiday *zeladel*
Holland *Nedän*
home *lom*, at h. *lomo*, *domo*
honor *stim*, to h. *stimön*
hope *spel*, to h. *spelön*
horse *jeval*
horseman *monitel*
hotel *loted*
hour *düp*
house *dom*
how *liko?* (with adj. or adv.)
human *menik* [*lio*
humane *menälik*
humanity (mankind) *menad*, (benevolence) *menäl*
hundred *tum*
Hungary *Nugän*
hungry *pötütik*
hunt *yag*, to h. *yagön*
hunter *yagel*
hurry up *spidön*
husband *matel*

I.

I *ob*
ice *glad*
idle *nedutik*
if *if*, as if *äsif*, even if *ifi*
image *mag*
immense *legletik*
impossible *nemögik*
in *in*, into *ini*
increase (in size) *gletam*, (in [number) *mödam*
independent *itik*
India *Nidän*
Indian *nidänik*, American I.
industrious *dutik* [*nidian*

industry (application) *dut*, (business) *dustod*
inform *nunön*
information *nun*
inhabit *lödön*
inhabitant *ninlödel*
ink *nig*
inn *lotöp* [instance *as sam*
instance (example) *sam*, for
instant *timil*, (adj.) *timilik*
instead of *pla*
instrument *stum*
instruction *tid*
insure *sefön*
investigate *vestigön*
intelligence *kapül*
intelligible *suemik*
intend *desänön*
international *bevünetik*
invalid *maläd*ikel, *jimaläd*ikel
invent (by thinking) *datikön*, (by experiment) *datuvön*
invite *vüdön*
invoice *noat*
iron *lel*
island *nisul*
it *os*
Italy *Täl(än)*

J.

January *balul*
jew *yudel*
joke *cog*
journal (paper) *bled*, *gased*
journey *täv*
joy *gäl*
judge *cödel*, to j. *cödön*
July *velul*
June *mälul*
jurisprudence *gitav*
jurist *gitavel*
just (equitable) *gidik*, (legal) *gitik*, (exactly) *ebo*
justice *cöd*, (judge) *cödel*

K.

keep *kipön*
key *kik*
kill *funön*
kind (sort) *bid*, (good) *gudlik*
kindness *gudöf*
king *reg*
kingdom *regakinän*
kiss *kid*, to k. *kidön*
kitchen *kuk*
kitten *katil*
knee *kien*
knife *neif*
know *nolön*, (be acquainted [with) *sevön*
knowledge *nol*

L.

labor *vob*
laborer *vobel*, female l. *jivobel*
lady *läd*
lake *lak*
lament *yam*
land *län*, to l. *länön*

language *pük*
large *gletik*
last *lätik*, at l. *fino*
late (tardy) *latik*
laugh *smil*, to l. *smilön*
law *git*, (enactment) *lon*
laziness *nedut*
lead, to l. *dukön*, l. astray
learn *lenadön* [*fedugön*
least *lunün*, at l. *luüno*
leather *skit*
leave *geletön*, (go away) *lücön*
left (hand) *nedet*, (adj.) *nedelend* *lugicön* [*tik*
length *loned*
less *luum*
lesson *sugiv*
let (allow) *letön*
letter (of the alphabet) *tonab* (correspondence) *pened*
liberty *lib*
library *bukakolet*
lie (untruth) *nevelad*, (be sitlife *lif* [uated) *scistön*
lifetime *lifüp*
light (noun) *lit*, (adj. notdark) *litik*, (not heavy) *leitik*
lightning *lelit* [(adv.) *äs*
like *leigik*, (similar) *sümik*, like, to l. *plüdön*, *löfön*
limb *lim* [*dik*, (adv.) *nemödo*
little *smalik*, a l. (adj.) *nemölive *lifön*, (dwell) *lödön*
lock *kikam*, to l. *kikön*
logic *tikav*
long *lonedik*, a l. time *lonedo*,
loss *pölüd* [l. ago *lonedotimo*
love *löf*, to l. *löfön*
lovely *löflik* [high) *bapik*
low (not loud) *lovik*, (not lower (not upper) *disik*
luck *läb*

M.

machine *cin*
maid-servant *jidünel*
mail (post) *pot*
main, expressed by the prefix
mainland *fimän* [*yle-* or *le-*
majority *mödanum*
make *mekön* [man) *man*
man (human) *men*, (not womankind *menad*
manner (mode) *mod*
manufacture *namät*
many *mödik*, many a *teldik*, how many *limödik*
march *malek*, (month) *kilul*
mark (sign) *mal*, (money) *mak*
marriage *mat*
master *maset*, grand m. *lema-*
mathematics *gletav* [*sel*
mature *madik*
may (I m.) *mägön*, (month)
meadow *meid* [*lulul*
meal *fid*, (flour) *meil*
means *med*, by m. of *me*, *dub*, by no m. *leno*
meanwhile *bevüno*
measure *maf* [ence) *medinav*
medicine *medin*, (medical scimemory *mem*

mention *nömodön*
merchandise *can*
merchant *tedel*
meter (measure) *met*
mighty *stenüdik*
mile *hol*
milk *milig*, to m. *tetön*
million *balion*
mind *tikʼl*
mineralogy *minav* [verb)
mingle *migön oki* (reflexive
minute (60 seconds) *minut*
Miss *vomül*
miss (not have) *nelabön*
mistake *pök*
Mr. *söl*
Mrs. *läd*
mix *migön*
mode *bid*, *mod*
moment *timil*
Monday *telüdel*
monkey *lep*
month *mul*
moon *mun*
morals *süd*
more *umo*, *plu* (adj.) *mödikum*
morning *gödel*, in the m. *gö-*
morrow *odel*, to m. *odelo* [*delo*
most *üno*
mother *mot*, m.-in-law *lümot*
motion *mufam*
mountain *bel*, m. range *belem*
mourning *lüg*
mouth *mud*
move *mufön*
movement *muf* [*mödo*
much (adj.) *mödik*, (adv.)
murder *mölod*, to m. *mölodön*
music *musig*
must (I m.) *mutön*
my *obik*
myself (me) *obi*, *obe*, (I) *it*

N.

name *nem*, in the n. of *nemü*;
to n. (call) *nemön*, (men-
nation *net* [tion) *nömodön*
naturalist *natavel* [*natav*
nature *nat*, natural science
near (adj.) *nilik*, (prep.) *nilü*,
n. by *len*, *nebü*
necessary *zesüdik*
need (need of) *ned*, (poverty)
daleb, to n. *nedön*, be in
needle *nad* [n. *dalebön*
needy (poor) *dalebik*
neither - nor *ni* — *ni*
new *nulik*
newspaper *gased*
next to *nebü*
neighbor *nilel*
nerve *nev*
nest *smabed*
never *nevelo* [*avendelo*
night *neit*, at n. *neito*, to n.
nine *zül*, n. times *zülna*
no *no*, (pron.) *nonik*
nobody *nek*
noon *zendel*
north *nolüd*
North America *Nol. melom*
north east *nolülefüd*

nose *nud*
not *no*, n. at all *leno*
notwithstanding *nestü*
November *balsebalul (babul)*
now *nu*, until n. *jünu*
nowhere *nesemöpo*
number *num*, to n. *numön*
nut *nöt*

O.

object (thing) *din*, (article) *yeg*, (design) *disein*
obliged, be o. to *mutön*
obtain *dagetön*
occasion *zit*, on some other o. [*votikna*
occur *zidön*
October *balsul*
of *de*, *dö*, out of *se*
office (function) *cal*, (room) [*konod*
often *ofen*
oil *leül*
old *bäledik*
on *su*, *len*
once *balna*, (at one time) *vöno*, at o. *foviko*
one *bal*, (indef. pron.) *on*, (a one's *onik*, [certain) *semik*
only (adj.) *lebalik*, (adv.) *te*
or *u* (before vowels *ud*)
order (arrangement) *leod*, (thing ordered) *boned*, (command) *büd*
origin *rig*
other *votik*, each o. *balvotik*
ought *sötön*
our *obsik*
ourselves (us) *obsi*, *obse*, (we) [*it*
out of *se*
over *ove*, *ovi*, *ovü*, *löpü*, *sus*
owe *debön*

P.

pack, p. up, *pükön*
pain *dol*
palace *ledom*
palm (tree) *pam*
paper *pöp*
part *dil*, partly *dilo*
particular *patik*
pass (mountain gorge) *loveg*, to p. by *beigolön*, pass away *fegolön*
paste *kleb*, to p. *klebön*
pay *pelön*
pea *neil*
peace *püd*
pear *bün*
pen *pen*
people (nation) *net*, (common p.) *pop*, (men) *mens*
perish *fegolön*
permit *dälön*
person *pösod*
philology *pükav*
philosophy *filosop*
physician *sanel*
picture *mag*
place *plad*, (locality) *top*, to p. *pladön*, *seitön*, take p. *jetön*, *zitön*

plain (surface) *kam*, (clear) [*klilik*
plan *disin*
plant *plan*
plate *smabov*
play *pled*
please *plidön*
pleasure *gälod*
pluck *plökön*
pocket *pok*, p. book *böb*
poet *poedel*, great p. *poedal*
poetry *poed*, (poem) *poedat*
politics *bolit*
poor *pöfik*
position *seit*, (employment) [*cäil*
possession *labed*
possible *mögik*
post (mail) *pot*, p. office *po-*
potato *pötet* [*tastit*
pouch *sak*
pour *gifön*, p. in *ningifön*
poverty *pöf*, extreme p. *daleb*
powder *pur*
praise *lob*, to p. *lobön*
pray *begön*, (to God) *plekön*
preceding *büfik*
precise *fümik*
prefer *bizugön* [*mükön*
prepare *plepalön*, (make up)
present (now existing) *nuik*, (on hand) *plisenik*
president *bisiedel*, (of a republic) *bisiedal*
previous *büfik*, p. to *büfü*
prey *lapin*
price (value) *välad*
pride *pleid*
print *bükön*
probably *ba*, *bo*
prohibit *nedälön*
prolong *lonedön*
prominent *sikik*
promise *pömet*, to p. *pömetön*
proof *blöf*
property *lab*
protection *jel*
prudent (wise) *visedik*, (careful) *kautik*
pull *zugön* [*kautik*
punish *pönön*
purpose *desin*, *disein*, for the
pyramid *pir* [p. of *diseinü*

Q.

quality *liköf*
quantity *limödöf*
quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) *foldil*
quartet *folüm*
queen *jireg*
question *sük*
quick *forik*
quiet *stilik*, be q. *takön*

R.

railway *lelod*
rain *lömib*
read *liludön*
reason (cause) *kod*, by r. of *kodü*, for the reason that *bi*, *ibo*

receipt *kit*
recollect *memön*
red *ledik*
reflect (consider) *meditön*
refuse *nesiön*
regarding *dö*, (in regard to)
regular *nomik* [*tefü*
rejoice *gälön*
relate *konön*
relation (connection) *fetan*
reliable (precise) *fümik*
religion *rel*
remain (be left) *palemänön*, (stay) *blibön*, *stedön*
remember *memön*
remind *mebön*
rent *ködut*
repetition *denuam*
reply *gesag*, to r. *gesagön*
republic *püblig*
repulse *gedlanön*
rescue *savön*
resemble *leigön* [*monamed*
resource *med*, pecuniary r.
rest *taked*, to r. *takedön*, (remainder) *lemän*
result *sek*
retail *detül*
return (give back) *gegivön*, (go back) *gevegön*, *getävön*, (come back) *gekörich *liegik* [*mön*
right (just) *gitik*, (correct)
river *flum* [*velätik*, r. hand *detik*
road *veg*
rob *lapinön*
rock *klif*
Roman *romik*, a R. *romel*
room *cem*
root *vul*
rose *lol*
rule *nom*, to r. (reign *regön*
run *gonön*
Russia *Lusän*

S.

sack *sak*
safe *sefik*
sale *sel*
salt *sal*
same *ot*
sand *sab*
Saturday *velüdel*
save (spare) *spälön*, (rescue)
Saxony *Saxän* [*savön*
say *sagön*
scale (gradation) *slep*, (balschool *jul* [ence) *vätab*
sea *mel*
search *sük*, to s. *sükön*
season *yelatim*
seat *sied*
second *telid*, (time) *sekun*
see *logön*, (visit) *visitön*
seed *sid*
seek *sükön*
seem *jinön*
seize *sumön*
select *sevälön*
self *it*

sell *selön*
semester *lafayel* [off *desedön*
send *sedön*, (by mail) *potön*, s.
sense *sien*, (understanding)
sentence *set* [*siüm*
separate *dabalik*
September *zülul*
servant *dünan*, (domestic)
seven *vel*, seventy *vels* [*dünel*
several *mödumiks*
sew *nägön*
shade *jad*
shame *jem*
she *of*
sheep *jip*
ship *naf*
shirt *jit*
shoe *juk*
shoot *jutön*
shore *jol*
sick *malädik*
sign *mal*, to s. *disopenön*
signature *disopenäd*
Silesia *Jlesän*
silk *satin*
silver *silef*
similar *leigik*, *sümik*
simple *balik*
sin *sin*
since (prep.) *sis*, (adv.) *siso*,
sing *kanitön* [(because) *bi*
single *dabalik*
sir *söl*
sister *jiblod*
sit *siedön*
situated, be s. *seistön*
six *mül*, sixty *müls*
size (largeness) *glet*
skate *gladajukön*
skill *skil*
sky *sil*
slave *slaf*
sleep *slip*, to s. *slipön*
small *smalik*
smell *smel*
smile *smül*, to s. *smülön*
smoke *smok*, to s. *smokön*
snake *snek*
snow *nif*, it snows *nifos*
society (company) *sog*, (asso-
soldier *solat* [ciation) *klub*
sole (only) *lebalik*
solitary *soalik*
some (adj.) *anik*, (noun) *ans*,
s. or other *sembal*
somebody *ek*
something *bos*
sometimes *sotimo*
somewhere *semöpo*
son *son*
soon *suno*, as s. as. *sosus*
soul *lan*
sound (single) *ton*, (physics)
tonod, (healthy) *saunik*
soup *sup*
south *sulüd*
South America *Sulümelop*
southwest *sulüresüd*
space *spad*
Spain *Spän*
spare *spalön*
sparrow *spär*
speak *pükön*
species *bid*

spirit *tikäl*, (forc) *lanim*
spread *pakön*
spring (well) *fon*, (season)
stand, to s. *stanön* [*flolatim*
stag *stäg*
star *stel*
state (condition) *stad*, (body
stay *blibön*, *stebön* [politic) *tat*
steal *tifön*
steam *stem*
stem *stam*
step (grade) *slep*, foot st. *step*
step-father *lufat*
still (quiet) *stilik*, (yet) *nog*
stone *ston*
stop *stopön*, (cease) *jötön*
store (shop) *lemacem*
storm (tempest) *tep*, (bad weather) *lustom*
story (tale) *kon*, (folk-lore) *mär*, (untruth) *lusag*,
straight *stedik* [(floor) *stök*
straw *stol*
street *süt*, pricipal s. *glesüt*
strength *stenüd*
stretch *tenön*
strike *flopön*
strong *stenüdik*
student *studel*
study *stud*, to s. *studön*
style *stül*
succeed (follow) *sukön*, (have success) *plöpön one* (I have succeeded *eplöpos obe*)
such (noun) *som*, (adj.) *somik*
suffer *sufön*
suffice *sätön*
sum (total) *suam*
summer *hitatim*
sun *sol*
Sunday *balüdel*
supper *vendelafid*
Sweden *Sved(än)*
Switzerland *Jveiz(än)*
sword *glaf*

T.

table *tab*
take *sumön*
tardy *latik*, be t. *latöm*
task *sugiv*
taste (sense) *smek*, (sample)
tea *tied* [*gut*, good t. *güt*
teach *tidön*
teacher *tidel*, female t. *jitidel*
tell *sagön*
ten *bals*, a t. ($10-bill) *balsel*
test *bluf*
than *ka*
thank *danön* [*kel*
that (that one) *et*, *ut*, (which)
that (conj). *das*, in order t.
theater *teat* [*dat*, so t. *sodas*
theft *taf*
their (men's) *omsik*, (women's) *ofsik*, th. own *oksik*
themselves (them) *okis*, *okes*,
theologian *godavel* [(they) *it*
there *us*

therefore *sikod*
they (men) *oms*, (women) *ofs*
thief *tifel*
thing *din*
think *tikön*
third *kilid*
thirsty *nelümik*, be t. *nelümön*
thirty *kils*
this *at*
thorough *stabik*
thou *ol*
though *do*
thought *tik*
thousand *mil*, t. times *milna*
three *kil*, t. times *kilna*
through *da*, (by means of) *dub*
thunder *töt*
Thuringia *Türän*
Thursday *lulüdel*
thus *so*
thy *olik*
ticket *zöt*, entrance t. *biliet*
till *jü*
time *tim*
tired *fenik*
to *al*, (into) *ini*
tone *ton*
tongue *lineg*
too *tu*
tool *stum*
tooth *tut* [son) *kol*
toward (a place) *ül*, (a per-
trade (commerce) *ted*, (occu-
pation) *namun*, *feb*
translate *lovepolön*
travel *tüv*, to t *tüvön*
tree *bim*
trial (attempt) *blüf*
triple *kilik*
trouble *töb* [ful) *fiedik*
true (truthful) *velatik*, (faith-
truly *vo*, yours t. *divodikün*
olik or *olsik*
trunk (stem) *stam*, (box)
truth *velat* [*komfed*
Tuesday *kilüdel*
turn *tulön*
twenty *tels*
two *tel*, twice *telna*

U.

ugly *hetlik*
uncle *nök*
under *dis*, (adv.) *diso*
undersigned, the u. *disopenöl*
understand *kapälön*
unfortunately *nelübo*
union *balad* [*pebalöl*)
United States *Pebaltats* (*Tats*
universal *valodik*
universe *val*
university *niver*
until *jü*, (conj.) *jüs*
up *suso*, (upwards) *susi*
upper *löpik*
use *geb*, to u. *gebön*
useful *pöfüdik*

V.

valley *nebel*
value *völad*
vengeance *vindit*
very *vemo*
vice *klim*
vicinity *nil*
victory *vikod*
view *lukilogam*
village *pag*
virtue *tug*
visit *visit*, to v. *visitön*
vocabulary *vödalised*
voice *vög*
volcano *filabel*

W.

wagon *vab*
wait *valadön*
waiter *bötel*
walk (for pleasure) *spat*, take a w. *spatön*, to walk *futelön*
walker *futel*
wall *mön*
want (not have) *nelabön*, (wish) *vipön*
war *klig* [
warm *vamik*
wash *vatükön*
watch (timepiece) *glok*, *poka-*
water *vat* [*glok*
way *veg*, be on the way *vegön*
we *obs*
wealth *lieg*
weapon *vaf*
weather *stom*
wedding *mated*
Wednesday *folüdel*
week *vig*, this w. *avigo*, w.
weight *vet* [after next *uvigo*
well *gudiko*, *beno*, (in good health) *saunik*, very w.
west *vesüd* [*lebeno*
wet *luimik* [*kelüp*
when *küp?* (at which time)
when (conj.) *ven*, (after) *nag*
whence *köpa?*
whenever *aikelüp*
where *köp?* (at which place)
wherever *aikelöp* [*kelöp*
whether *va*
which (adj.) *kim*, *kif?* (w. in order) *kimid?* (that) *kel*
while, a little w. *timilo*, (conj.)
white *vietik* [*du*
whither *köpi?*
who *kim?* *kif?* (that) *kel*
whoever *aikel* [*valiko*
whole *lölik*, on the w. *lölo*,
why *kikod?* (for which reason) *kelkod*
wife *jimatel*
wild *foetik*
will *vil*, be willing *vilön*
willingly *viliko*
wind *vien*
wine *vin*
winter *nifatim*

wisdom *sap* [ling) *vilön*
wish *vip*; to w. *vipön*, (be wil-
with *ko* (before o *ke*), (by
means of) *me*
without *nen*, (conj.) *nendas*
woman *vom*
womanly *vomik* [*fot*
wood (material) *boad*, (forest)
woolen *lainik*
word *vöd*
work *vob*, to w. *vobön*
world *vol*
wound *vun*, to w. *vunön*
write *penön*
wrong (unjust) *negitik*, (in-
correct) *vädik*

Y.

year, every y. *väyelo*, this y.
yellow *yelibik* [*ayelo*
yes *si*, y. indeed *lesi*
yesterday *ädelo*, day before
yet *nog* [y. *edelo*
yonder *us*
you (sing.) *ol*, *ons*, (plur.) *ols*,
young *yun* [*ons*
your *olik*, *olsik*, *onsik*
youth *yun*, a y. *yunel*

Z.

zeal *zil*
zealous *zilik*
zero *nosanum*
zone *zon*
zoologist *nimavel*
zoology *nimav*